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ABSTRACT

Statistics reporting the general, social and economic characteristics of the black population in the U.S. are presented in this document, the sixth in a series on the subject. The report focuses, in general, on the changes which have occurred in the last five years in income, employment, education, housing, health and other major aspects of life. During the 1960's, blacks made substantial social and economic gains in many of the areas mentioned above; in recent years progress continued in some areas--notably, education. In some other areas, no improvements were noted, and in 1973, blacks still remained behind whites in most social and economic areas. (Author/RJ)

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The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population in the United States, 1972

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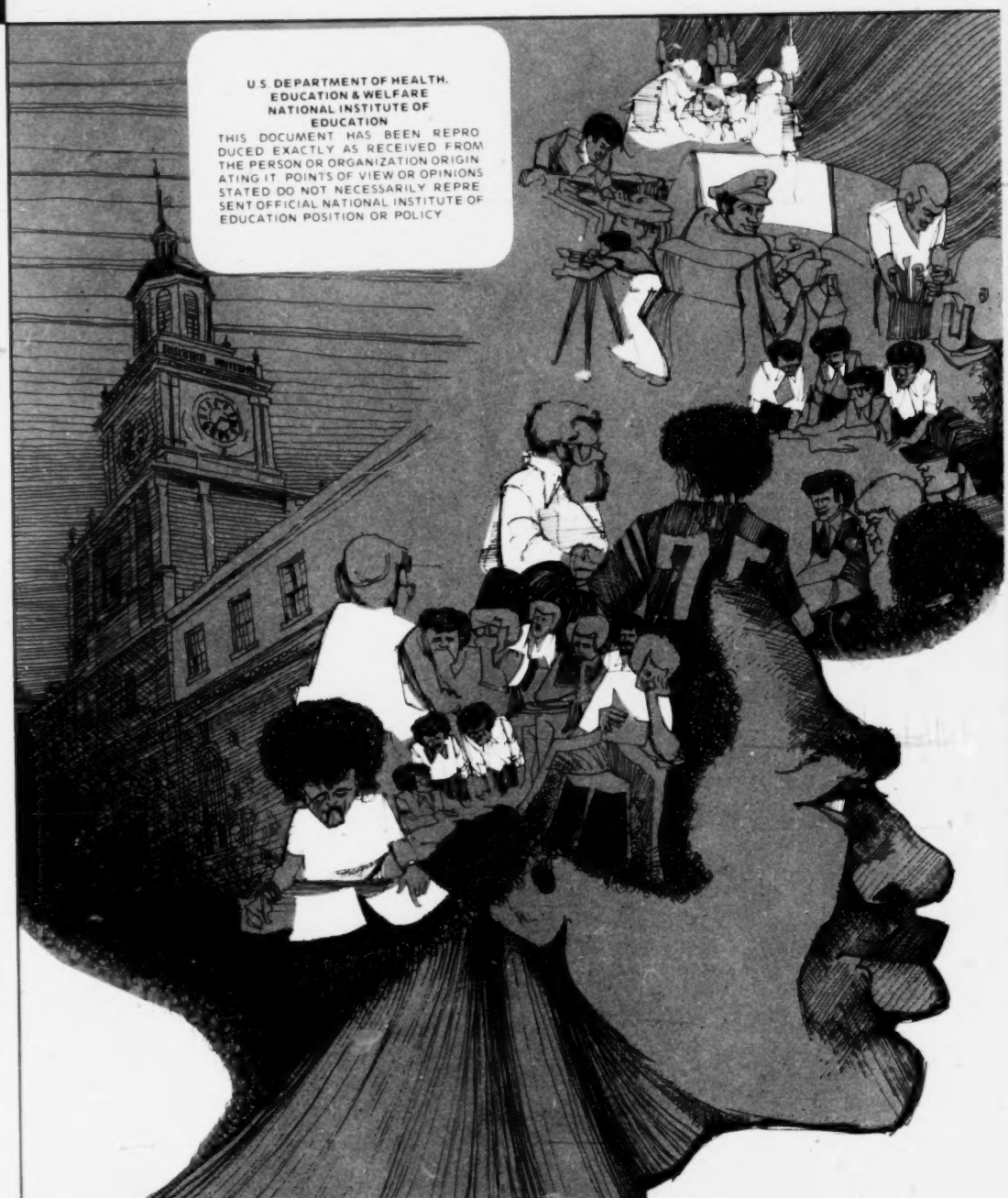

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PREFACE

This report was planned and prepared by Nampeo D. R. McKenney, Special Assistant on Racial Statistics, with the assistance of Olga V. Fonville, Patricia A. Johnson, and Virginia H. Williams of Population Division. General direction was provided by Meyer Zitter, Chief, and Charles Johnson, Assistant Chief of Population Division. Most of the chapter on Employment was developed in the Division of Economic Studies of the Bureau of Labor Statistics by Harvey R. Hamel, assisted by Claudia O. Ellis, under the direction of Robert L. Stein, Chief.

Camilla A. Brooks and Sandra L. Parker, with the assistance of several other staff members of the Statistical Methods Division, conducted the sampling review of the report. Clerical assistance was provided by Veronica Arehart, Mary B. Williams, and June Cowles and editorial assistance by Vivian Brown of Population Division. Many individuals within the Publications Services Division made significant contributions in the areas of publication planning and design, editorial review, composition and printing procurement. Special acknowledgment is due to other staff members of the Bureau of the Census who assisted in various phases of the report.

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The cover was designed by James A. Davis, Advertising and Design.

NOTE

In both text and tables of this report, the terms "Black" or "Negro" are used interchangeably. They are used only when the relevant data are available exclusively for Negroes. The term "Negro and other races" describes persons of all races other than white and is used whenever data for blacks alone are not available over the period of time shown. Generally, statistics for the national population of Negro and other races reflect the condition of the black population, since about 90 percent of the population of Negro and other races is black.

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The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population, 1972

INTRODUCTION

Statistics describing the general, social, and economic characteristics of the black population in the United States are presented in this report, which is the sixth in a series on the subject. In general, the report focuses on the changes which have occurred within the last five years in income, employment, education, housing, health, and other major aspects of life. The most current data available are presented here.

During the 1960's, blacks made substantial social and economic gains in many of the areas mentioned above. In recent years, progress continued in some areas--notably, education; however, in some other areas, no improvements were noted. And in 1973, blacks still remained behind whites in most social and economic areas.

POPULATION AND MIGRATION

The black population increased by 1.8 million during the last five years and numbered 23.4 million in April 1972. The majority of blacks were metropolitan, central city dwellers.

Between 1965 and 1970 there was a substantial movement of about one-quarter of a million black migrants from the South to central cities in the North and West; about one-half of whom were from nonmetropolitan areas of the South.

The migration of the black population has been predominantly from the South to the North. Of the 13.0 million blacks (5 years old and over) born in the South, 3.2 million had migrated and were living in other parts of the country in 1970. In contrast, less than 200,000 blacks born in the North and West were living in the South.

The majority of black persons who moved to the South between 1965 and 1970 (113,000 out of 171,000) were returning to their region of birth.

INCOME

The median income of black families in 1972 was about $6,900 and for white families $11,500, providing a black to white median ratio of 59 percent. This ratio was about the same as it was in 1967, but was higher than the ratio of 54 percent in 1964 (the first year for which corresponding survey data on blacks was available).

Although the overall ratio did not change, improvements have been noted for some types of families during the five-year period. The median income ratio was higher in 1972 (0.75) than in 1967 (0.67) for those families headed by men. Among those male headed families with a wife present, the rise in the black to white income ratio occurred only for those with a wife in the paid labor force.

The proportion of Negro and other races families with incomes above $10,000 rose from 22 percent in 1966 to 30 percent in 1971. However, the proportion is still well below that for white families (54 percent).

In 1971, among husband-wife families, the median incomes of blacks and whites were more comparable for those where both spouses were earners than for those in which the husband was the only earner (black-white ratios of 0.86 and 0.68, respectively). Nationally, the mean earnings of black wives about equalled that of white wives ($3,600 and $3,700, respectively).

The young black families (head under 35) in the North and West where both husband and wife were earners had, in 1971, achieved income parity with their white counterparts. However, these young black husband-wife

families comprised a relatively small proportion of all black families. The working wife (and the number who worked year round) was a major factor contributing to the income equality of the young black and white families. The earnings of young black wives residing in the North and West were substantially higher than their white counterparts, and they contributed more to the family income. A higher proportion of black than white wives worked year round.

At all educational levels, the earnings of black male workers 25 to 34 and 35 to 54 years old (who worked year round) were substantially below that of the comparable group of whites. Generally, improvements were noted for the younger men (25 to 34) who had college education. Among college educated men, the younger blacks had earnings in 1969 that were closer to that of the comparable whites than did older blacks. In contrast to black men, black women with at least some years of college had median earnings that about equalled that of their white counterparts, in both age groups.

Approximately 7.7 million black persons and 16.2 million white persons were below the low-income level in 1972. These figures represented a decline in the number of poor for both populations since 1967. However, within the last year, there is some evidence that the number of black poor increased, whereas the number of low-income whites declined substantially.

The 1.5 million low-income black families were about 29 percent of all black families in 1972. The number of low-income black families did not change from 1967 to 1972. However, during the same period, the decline was substantial for low-income white families.

By 1972, about two-thirds of low-income black families were headed by women; and within the last year, the number of these families headed by women increased. There was no change in the number of low-income families headed by men.

Of the low-income black population, about half were children under 18 years of age and about one-fifth were heads of families.

About one-third of black women with own children under 18 years old were below the low-income level in 1971. Approximately 43 percent of these mothers worked at some time during 1971, and 19 percent worked year round. Of those not working, about three-fourths gave "keeping house" as their main reason for not working.

One-fourth of black families received public assistance income in 1971; of these about 61 percent were below the low-income level. Five percent of white families had income from public assistance; of those receiving it, 45 percent were below the low-income level.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment of Negro and other races expanded at a slightly slower pace than that for white workers during the five-year period 1967 to 1972 (8 percent for Negro and other races versus 10 percent for whites). In 1972, about 8.6 million persons of Negro and other races were employed, up about 2 percent from the 1971 level; for whites, employment increased by 3 percent.

The 1972 jobless rate for Negro and other races remained at the 1971 level of about 10 percent; in contrast, there was a decline for whites from 5.4 to 5.0 percent. Thus, the Negro and other races to white jobless ratio rose to 2.0:1 in 1972.

Workers of Negro and other races were more likely than whites to experience long-term unemployment (15 weeks or more) and multiple periods of unemployment in 1971.

Labor force participation rates for Negro and other races were related to level of school attained. Negro and other races 25 to 54 years of age who had achieved higher levels of schooling were more likely to be in the labor force. At all educational levels, women of Negro and other races were more likely than white women to be in the labor force.

Persons of Negro and other races were more prevalent among discouraged workers--those not in the labor force who were not looking for work due to discouragement over job prospects.

Persons of Negro and other races have made gains in moving into the white-collar jobs. The proportion in these jobs increased from 23 percent in 1967 to 30 percent in 1972. However, differences still existed in job patterns as Negro and other races were underrepresented in the higher-paying jobs in 1972.

In 1969, for most occupations, the earnings of black women 25 to 54 years, who worked year round, were closer to that of the comparable group of white women than black men to white men. However, the average earning level of the young black men 25 to 34 years old who worked year round was about equal (ratios of 0.90 or more) to that of white men for a few specific occupations--engineers, teachers, except college and university, engineering and science technicians, bus drivers, taxicab drivers and chauffeurs, protective workers, and policemen and detectives. The average earning level of both the younger and older black women who worked year round was equal (ratio of 1.00 or more) to that of white women for these specific occupations--secretaries, stenographers, typists, dressmakers and seamstresses, and workers in health services.

EDUCATION

Blacks have made significant advances in education during the five-year period, 1967 to 1972.

About one-half million, or 18 percent of all blacks 18 to 24 years old, were enrolled in college in 1972--a substantial gain over the 1967 figures. The 1972 proportion of whites 18 to 24 years old remained at about the same level as it was in 1967. Overall, there were 727,000 blacks enrolled in college in 1972, about double the 1967 level.

The dropout rate for blacks declined between 1967 and 1972--from 22.8 to 17.5 (for those 14 to 24 years old). However, blacks were still more likely than whites to be high school dropouts.

About 90 percent of the black 16- and 17-year-olds were enrolled in school in 1972 compared to 84 percent in 1967; and for the first time in 1972, the enrollment rates for black and white 16- and 17-year-olds were at the same level.

The rising educational attainment of young black men and women in this country is further evidenced by the recent gains in the proportions who were high school or college graduates. The proportion of 20- to 29-year-olds who were high school graduates rose from 54 percent in 1967 to 65 percent in 1972. During the same period, the proportion of those 25 to 34 years old with four years of college or more increased from 5 to 8 percent. Despite these gains, the proportion of blacks completing high school or college is below that of whites.

FAMILY

In 1973, about three-fifths of all black families were husband-wife families. About 35 percent of black families were headed by a woman; this is an increase over the comparable proportion five years earlier. Within the last year, the proportion of black families headed by women increased from 32 to 35 percent.

Blacks were less likely than whites to have their first marriage intact, and more likely to have been widowed or divorced in 1970.

The proportion of men who were married and living with their spouses was closely related to their income and educational levels. Black men 25 to 54 years old with incomes of $10,000 or more in 1969, were more likely than men with lower income--under $3,000--to have a wife living with them. Likewise, those black men who had completed high school were more likely than those without a high school education to have their first wife living with them.

Between 1967 and 1972, the proportion of own black children living with both parents decreased from 68 to 61 percent. Among whites, 89 percent of own children lived with both parents in 1972; it was 92 percent in 1967.

In 1970, among women who have almost completed their child-bearing years (35 to 44 years old), the fertility level (children ever born) of blacks surpasses that of whites at all

educational levels below college. On the other hand, black women with college training had a lower fertility rate than white women in the same educational group.

HEALTH

For both Negro and other races and whites, major cardiovascular diseases and malignant neoplasms were the two leading causes of death in 1969. However, the death rate for both diseases was higher for Negroes than for whites.

The next three major causes of death among Negro and other races in rank order were--accidents (including motor vehicle), influenza and pneumonia, and homicide.

Although significant reductions have been made in the infant mortality rate for Negro and other races during the last three decades, both neonatal mortality (under 28 days) and post-neonatal mortality (28 days to 11 months) were much higher for Negro and other races children than for white children in 1971. In 1968 (latest year data available), the maternal mortality rate for mothers of Negro and other races and white mothers was very low--below 1.0 per 1,000 live births.

In 1970, three out of five persons of Negro and other races under 65 years of age compared to four out of five whites in this age category had hospital insurance. With the introduction of Medicare, almost all persons 65 years old and over have health insurance coverage.[1] The proportion of blacks and whites with hospital insurance coverage varied according to family income level and region of residence. Lowest rates were observed for persons in the under $5,000 income level and for persons who lived in the South.

[1]U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Volume 21, No. 9, Supplement 2, 12/18/72.

HOUSING

The median monthly gross rent ($89) paid by black renters was lower than that ($112) paid by white renters. However, blacks paid a larger proportion of their income for rent than did whites in 1970--about 43 percent of black households and 35 percent of white households expended at least one-fourth of their income for gross rent.

Home ownership rates tended to increase as income levels rose for both black and white households. However, at all income levels, home ownership rates were lower for black than for white households in 1970.

About 63 percent of the black owned households were mortgaged properties. For white households, the proportion was similar. The annual housing cost was at least one-fourth of the income for 30 percent of these black households, compared to 18 percent for the comparable group of white households in 1970.

Black owned homes were older than those owned by whites--about 59 percent of the black homes were built before 1950 compared to 45 percent of the white homes.

VOTING

The reported voter participation rate for blacks of voting age in the 1972 Presidential election was about 6 percentage points lower than that in the two preceding Presidential elections--52 percent in 1972 compared to 58 percent in 1968 and 1964. The proportion of whites who reported that they voted also dropped.

The proportion of voting age blacks who were registered was about the same in 1972 as it was in 1968. Most of the blacks who were registered reported that they voted in 1972, but the proportion was somewhat lower than that in 1968.

Notable gains have been made in the number of blacks elected to public office. In 1972, the count was 2,600, more than double that for 1968. However, black elected officials

comprised less than one-half of one percent of all elected officials in the Nation. [2]

[2]Joint Center for Political Studies, Focus, Volume 1, No. 7.

Between 1968 and 1972, the number of blacks in Congress increased from 10 to 16; the number elected to State legislatures rose from 172 to 238; and those serving as mayors increased from 29 to 83.

Changes in these and other measurable aspects of the living conditions of blacks in the United States, are indicated in the tables of this report.

I POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

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In April 1972, the black population numbered approximately 23.4 million and comprised 11.3 percent of the total population. The black population has increased by an estimated 1.8 million during the last five years and by about 4.5 million since 1960. Almost all of the growth can be attributed to natural increase, excess of births over deaths, although immigration from abroad has been of some importance in recent years.

Table 1. Total and Black Population: 1900, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1966 to 1972

(Numbers in millions)

Year	Total	Black	Percent black
1900[1]	76.0	8.8	12
1940[1]	131.7	12.9	10
1950[1]	150.7	15.0	10
1960	179.3	18.9	11
1966	195.0	21.2	11
1967	197.0	21.6	11
1968	198.9	21.9	11
1969	200.9	22.2	11
1970	203.2	22.6	11
1971	205.7	23.0	11
1972	207.8	23.4	11

Note: Data are for resident population as of April 1 for each year. Data for 1966-1969, 1971, and 1972 are estimates.

[1]Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Due to the continuing net out-migration of blacks from the South, the proportion of blacks living outside the South is approaching one-half. In 1972, the Northeast and North Central regions each contained about one-fifth of the blacks; approximately 8 percent resided in the West.

Table 2. Percent Distribution of the Population by Region: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1972

Subject	1950[1]	1960	1970	1972
BLACK				
United States.....millions..	15.0	18.9	22.6	22.9
Percent, total.....	100	100	100	100
South.....	68	60	53	52
North.....	28	34	39	40
Northeast.....	13	16	19	20
North Central.....	15	18	20	20
West.....	4	6	8	8
WHITE				
United States.....millions..	134.9	158.8	177.7	179.0
Percent, total.....	100	100	100	100
South.....	27	27	28	29
North.....	59	56	54	53
Northeast.....	28	26	25	24
North Central.....	31	30	29	29
West.....	14	16	18	18

[1]Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Migration of the black population from the South to other regions has been the major factor contributing to the decline in the proportion of the population in the South which is black, and to the corresponding rising trend in the North.

The proportion of blacks ranged from 5 percent in the West to 19 percent in the South in 1972.

Table 3. Blacks as a Percent of the Total Population in the United States and Each Region: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1972

Area	1950[1]	1960	1970	1972
United States	10	11	11	11
South	22	21	19	19
North	5	7	8	9
Northeast	5	7	9	10
North Central	5	7	8	8
West	3	4	5	5

[1]Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

The migration stream of the black population has been a predominantly one-way movement--from the South; and this movement has been basically to the North. In 1970, 3.2 million of the 13.0 million blacks (5 years old and over) born in the South were living in other parts of the country. In contrast, less than 200,000 blacks born outside the South were living in the South in 1970.

The majority of the black persons who moved to the South between 1965 and 1970 (113,000 out of 171,000) were returning to their region of birth.

Table 4. Region of Residence in 1970 and 1965 of the Black Population, by Region of Birth

(Numbers in thousands)

Region of residence in 1970, by region of residence in 1965	United States	Born in--		
		South	North	West
Living in South, 1970[1]	9,975	9,785	164	27
Living in South 1970 and 1965	9,379	9,263	100	16
Living in different region in 1965	171	113	50	8
North	132	83	47	1
West	40	30	3	7
Living in North, 1970[1]	6,862	2,566	4,272	24
Living in North 1970 and 1965	6,171	2,183	3,972	16
Living in different region 1965	341	275	60	7
South	314	264	49	1
West	27	11	11	5
Living in West, 1970[1]	1,347	678	129	540
Living in West 1970 and 1965	1,121	536	85	500
Living in different region 1965	156	108	35	12
South	100	88	4	8
North	56	20	32	4

Note: Data are for the black population 5 years old and over.

[1]Includes those persons abroad in 1965 and those whose 1965 residence was not reported.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Of the more than one million black residents of central cities who moved from one county to another between 1965 and 1970, about two-thirds (67 percent) reported a metropolitan residence in 1965. In the South, however, only about 57 percent of black central city residents who moved between counties during this period reported a metropolitan area as their residence in 1965.

Between 1965 and 1970 there was a movement of about one-quarter of a million black migrants from the South to central cities in the North and West, with about one-half of this movement originating in the nonmetropolitan parts of the South.

Table 5. Black Residents of Central Cities of SMSA's Who Moved Between 1965 and 1970, by Area: 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Persons 5 years old and over)

Residence in 1965	Residence in 1970		
	Total	Central cities in the South	Central cities in the North and West
United States	1,011	353	658
Metropolitan areas	681	200	481
Outside metropolitan areas	329	153	177
South	552	285	267
Metropolitan areas	269	140	129
Outside metropolitan areas	283	144	138
North and West	459	68	391
Metropolitan areas	412	60	353
Outside metropolitan areas	47	9	38

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

The black population is considerably younger than the white population, due, in part, to higher fertility rates among blacks. In 1972, the median ages were 21.3 and 23.7 years for black males and females, respectively; whereas the median ages for their white counterparts were 27.8 and 30.6 years, respectively.

In 1972, a larger proportion of blacks (about 34 percent) than of whites (about 27 percent) were 14 years of age and under. There were relatively fewer persons 65 years old and over among blacks than among whites. Only small variations existed for the intermediate age groups ranging from 20 to 44 years.

Table 6. Population by Age and Sex: 1972

(Numbers in thousands)

Age and sex	Black	White[1]	Percent distribution	
			Black	White[1]
Male, all ages	11,138	90,072	100	100
Under 5 years	1,275	7,569	11	8
5 to 9 years	1,332	8,273	12	9
10 to 14 years	1,409	9,203	13	10
15 to 19 years	1,300	8,801	12	10
20 to 24 years	1,003	7,841	9	9
25 to 34 years	1,305	11,895	12	13
35 to 44 years	1,080	9,999	10	11
45 to 54 years	999	10,328	9	11
55 to 64 years	733	8,231	7	9
65 years and over	701	7,933	6	9
Median age	21.3	27.8	(X)	(X)
Female, all ages	12,228	94,324	100	100
Under 5 years	1,262	7,217	10	8
5 to 9 years	1,326	7,926	11	8
10 to 14 years	1,404	8,811	11	9
15 to 19 years	1,309	8,516	11	9
20 to 24 years	1,092	7,942	9	8
25 to 34 years	1,531	12,068	13	13
35 to 44 years	1,311	10,344	11	11
45 to 54 years	1,176	11,039	10	12
55 to 64 years	878	9,198	7	10
65 years and over	938	11,263	8	12
Median age	23.7	30.6	(X)	(X)

Note: Estimates of resident population.

X Not applicable.

[1]Includes persons of "other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

II INCOME

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Since 1964 (the first year for which corresponding survey data on income for Negroes were available) the income difference between Negro and white families has narrowed. The ratio of Negro to white family income rose from 0.54 in 1964 to 0.61 in 1969 and 1970.

In 1972, the Negro-white ratio of 0.59 was about the same as it was 5 years earlier, but was higher than the 1964 level. Negro families who lived in the North and West in 1972 had higher incomes than those who lived in the South and their incomes were closer to that of whites.

Table 7. Median Income of Families: 1950 to 1972

(In current dollars)

Year	Race of head			Ratio: Negro and other races to white	Ratio: Negro to white
	Negro and other races	Negro	White		
1950	$1,869	(NA)	$3,445	0.54	(NA)
1951	2,032	(NA)	3,859	0.53	(NA)
1952	2,338	(NA)	4,114	0.57	(NA)
1953	2,461	(NA)	4,392	0.56	(NA)
1954	2,410	(NA)	4,339	0.56	(NA)
1955	2,549	(NA)	4,605	0.55	(NA)
1956	2,628	(NA)	4,993	0.53	(NA)
1957	2,764	(NA)	5,166	0.54	(NA)
1958	2,711	(NA)	5,300	0.51	(NA)
1959	3,161	$3,047	5,893	0.54	0.52
1960	3,233	(NA)	5,835	0.55	(NA)
1961	3,191	(NA)	5,981	0.53	(NA)
1962	3,330	(NA)	6,237	0.53	(NA)
1963	3,465	(NA)	6,548	0.53	(NA)
1964	3,839	3,724	6,858	0.56	0.54
1965	3,994	3,886	7,251	0.55	0.54
1966	4,674	4,507	7,792	0.60	0.58
1967[1]	5,094	4,875	8,234	0.62	0.59
1968	5,590	5,360	8,937	0.63	0.60
1969	6,191	5,999	9,794	0.63	0.61
1970	6,516	6,279	10,236	0.64	0.61
1971[2]	6,714	6,440	10,672	0.63	0.60
1972[2]					
United States	$7,106	$6,864	$11,549	0.62	0.59
South	5,730	5,763	10,465	0.55	0.55
North and West	8,604	8,109	$12,004	0.72	0.68
Northeast	7,984	7,816	12,307	0.65	0.64
North Central	8,574	8,318	11,947	0.72	0.70
West	9,434	8,313	11,724	0.80	0.71

Note: Most of the tables of this section show income data for the year 1971. Income figures for 1972 from the Current Population Survey conducted in March 1973, which recently became available, have been included in tables 7 and 8 of this section. Data for 1959 are from the 1960 census; figures for the remaining years are from Current Population Surveys.

NA Not available. The ratio of Negro to white median family income first became available from this survey in 1964.

[1]Revised, based on processing corrections.

[2]Based on 1970 census population controls; therefore, not strictly comparable to data for earlier years. See Definitions and Explanations section for more details.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Negro families with a male head had a median income in 1972 that was closer to comparable white families than did the Negro families with a female head. The ratio of Negro to white family income was 0.75 for families with a male head, but only about 0.62 for families with a female head. Between 1967 and 1972, the ratio of black to white median family income rose for families with male heads. Among those male headed families with a wife present, the rise in the black to white income ratio occurred only for those with a wife in the paid labor force.

Although the ratio of black to white family income was at about the same level in 1972 as in 1967, the index of income overlap, another measure of income comparability, rose from 0.69 in 1967 to 0.72 in 1972, indicating some narrowing of the differences between black and white income size distributions.

Table 8. Measures of Income in 1967 and 1972 of Families, by Type of Family and Region

(In current dollars)

Subject	Median income			Index of income overlap
	Negro	White	Ratio: Negro to white	
1967[1]				
All families	$4,875	$8,234	0.59	0.69
Region:				
South	3,953	7,359	0.54	0.65
Northeast	5,644	8,659	0.65	0.71
North Central	6,402	8,350	0.77	0.82
West	6,511	8,808	0.74	0.81
Type of family:				
Male head[2]	5,737	8,557	0.67	0.74
Wife in paid labor force	7,272	10,196	0.71	0.74
Wife not in paid labor force	4,662	7,743	0.60	0.67
Female head	3,004	4,855	0.62	0.74
1972				
All families	$6,864	$11,549	0.59	0.72
Region:				
South	5,763	10,465	0.55	0.70
Northeast	7,816	12,307	0.64	0.74
North Central	8,318	11,947	0.70	0.78
West	8,313	11,724	0.71	0.80
Type of family:				
Male head[2]	9,037	12,102	0.75	0.80
Wife in paid labor force	11,336	14,148	0.80	0.82
Wife not in paid labor force	6,900	10,806	0.64	0.72
Female head	3,840	6,213	0.62	0.73

Note: The Index of Income Overlap of White and Black is a statistical measure which summarizes the degree of overlap between the two distributions and is equal to 1.00 when the two distributions are identical. Specifically, the index, which was computed on the basis of detailed income intervals, measures the sum of the commonalities expressed in terms of percents shared between whites and blacks for each income class interval. For a more detailed explanation of Index of Income Overlap, see Bureau of the Census Technical Paper No. 22 "Measures of Overlap of Income Distribution of White and Negro Families in the United States."

[1]Revised, based on processing corrections.

[2]Includes other male heads not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Family incomes for Negro and other races and whites have risen substantially over the 20-year period, 1951 to 1971. The proportion of families of Negro and other races with incomes below $3,000 (in constant 1971 dollars) declined from 47 percent in 1951 to 19 percent in 1971. The proportion with incomes of $10,000 or more increased from 3 percent to 30 percent during this time period.

Table 9. Distribution of Families by Income in 1951, 1961, and 1971

(Adjusted for price changes in 1971 dollars. Families as of following year)

Income	Negro and other races			White		
	1951	1961	1971	1951	1961	1971
Number of families.....thousands..	(NA)	4,453	5,655	(NA)	41,888	47,641
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under $3,000.....	47	35	19	17	13	7
$3,000 to $4,999.....	27	22	18	20	12	9
$5,000 to $6,999.....	15	17	15	26	15	11
$7,000 to $9,999.....	8	14	18	21	25	19
$10,000 to $11,999.....	2	5	9	7	12	13
$12,000 to $14,999.....	1	4	9	5	11	15
$15,000 and over.....	(Z)	4	12	5	13	26
Median income.....	$3,171	$4,321	$6,714	$6,017	$8,109	$10,672
Net change, 1951-1971:						
Amount.....	(X)	(X)	$3,543	(X)	(X)	$4,655
Percent.....	(X)	(X)	111.7	(X)	(X)	77.4

NA Not available.
X Not applicable.
Z Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In the last five years, the percent of families of Negro and other races with incomes of $10,000 or more (in constant 1971 dollars) increased from 22 percent to 30 percent. In 1971, however, this proportion is still below the 54 percent for white families. The families of Negro and other races who lived in the North and West were about twice as likely to have incomes at this level (40 percent) as were those who lived in the South (20 percent).

Table 10. Percent of Families With Income of $10,000 or More, by Region: 1966 to 1971

(Adjusted for price changes in 1971 dollars. A $10,000 income in 1971 was equivalent in purchasing power to about $8,000 in 1966)

Area and year	Negro and other races	White
UNITED STATES		
1966	22	48
1967	25	50
1968	28	53
1969	30	55
1970	30	54
1971	30	54
SOUTH		
1966	12	39
1967	14	43
1968	17	45
1969	19	48
1970	20	48
1971	20	48
NORTH AND WEST		
1966	31	51
1967	35	53
1968	38	56
1969	40	58
1970	41	57
1971	40	57

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Since 1959, significant gains in closing the income gap between blacks and whites have been made by husband-wife families in the North and West and South. However, in the North and West, in 1971, the median income of husband-wife families was more comparable to that of white families than was the case in the South where black income (in this category) was two-thirds of white income.

Among all husband-wife families in 1971, the ratio of black to white income was higher for those families in which the head was young (under 35) than for those families where the head was older. Outside the South, the ratio of black to white median income of families where the head was under 35 and both husband and wife were present, was 93 percent in 1971. The comparable ratio (74 percent) was lower in the South.

Table 11. Median Family Income in 1959 and 1969 to 1971 for All Negro Families and Negro Husband-Wife Families as a Percent of Corresponding White Families by Age of Head and Region

Area and year	All families		Husband-wife families	
	Total	Head under 35 years	Total	Head under 35 years
UNITED STATES				
1959	51	54	57	62
1969	61	66	72	80
1970	61	65	73	82
1971	61	61	74	82
SOUTH				
1959	46	50	50	55
1969	57	62	65	73
1970	57	62	66	74
1971	56	58	66	74
NORTH AND WEST				
1959	71	68	76	78
1969	73	74	86	91
1970	74	70	88	96
1971	69	66	87	93

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

The median income in 1971 of black families in which both the husband and wife were earners was $10,400, 54 percent higher than the $6,700 for black families where only the husband had earnings. The income differentials between black and white husband-wife families were substantially smaller for those where both the husband and wife had earnings. The same pattern was evident for the North and West and South.

Outside the South, the young husband-wife families (head under 35 years) where both the husband and wife were earners had achieved income parity with their white counterparts. The ratio of Negro to white income was 105 percent in 1971. The comparable ratio (75 percent) for the South was substantially lower. These young black husband-wife families in the North and West whose incomes equalled that of whites comprised a relatively small proportion, 6 percent, of the 5.2 million black families in the country in March 1972.

Table 12. Median Income in 1971 of Husband-Wife Families, by Age of Head, Earning Status of Husband and Wife, and Region

Race and earnings status of husband and wife	Total			Head under 35 years old		
	United States	North and West	South	United States	North and West	South
Negro, total[1]	$8,177	$10,013	$6,751	$8,254	$9,720	$6,976
Husband only earner	6,742	7,739	4,814	6,986	7,568	5,706
Husband and wife both earners	10,374	12,660	8,261	9,740	11,800	7,625
White, total[1]	11,124	11,540	10,199	10,113	10,408	9,463
Husband only earner	9,900	10,203	8,945	9,411	9,761	8,418
Husband and wife both earners	13,025	13,562	11,892	10,819	11,206	10,199
NEGRO AS A PERCENT OF WHITE						
Total[1]	74	87	66	82	93	74
Husband only earner	68	76	54	74	78	68
Husband and wife both earners	80	93	69	90	105	75

[1]Includes other combinations not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Nationally, black wives were more likely than white wives to have earnings in 1971, and the earnings accounted for a greater share of the family income. The mean earnings of black wives about equalled that of whites ($3,600 and $3,700, respectively).

In the North and West, the working wife (and the number who worked year round) was a major factor contributing to the income equality of the young black and white families. The mean earnings of young black wives (husband under 35 years) residing in the North and West were higher than the earnings of their white counterparts. The same pattern existed among these wives who worked year round--51 percent of blacks compared to 41 percent of whites worked 50 to 52 weeks in 1971. The young black wives in the North and West contributed more to the family income than white wives.

The relationships between black and white wives observed in the North and West were not evident in the figures for the South, where young black and white husband-wife families with two earners have not closed the income gap. (See tables 13 and 14.)

Table 13. Distribution of Husband-Wife Families, by Earning Status of Husband and Wife in 1971, Age of Head, and Region

(Families as of following year)

Subject	Total			Head under 35 years old		
	United States	North and West	South	United States	North and West	South
EARNING STATUS OF HUSBAND AND WIFE						
Negro, husband-wife families.thousands..	3,289	1,595	1,694	984	511	475
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Husband only earner	25	29	22	32	36	27
Husband and wife both earners	55	53	57	65	60	70
Other combinations	20	18	21	3	4	3
White, husband-wife families.thousands..	42,039	29,514	12,525	12,228	8,322	3,906
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Husband only earner	34	35	34	43	45	40
Husband and wife both earners	44	44	46	54	53	57
Other combinations	22	22	21	2	2	2
WORK EXPERIENCE OF WIFE						
Negro, wives with earnings..thousands..	1,804	841	963	638	306	332
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	55	57	53	46	51	41
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	21	21	21	21	20	21
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	24	22	26	34	29	38
White, wives with earnings..thousands..	18,549	12,853	5,696	6,656	4,417	2,239
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	52	51	54	40	39	41
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	21	22	19	23	24	22
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	27	27	27	37	37	37

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 14. Earnings in 1971 of Husband and Wife for Families in Which Both Husband and Wife Had Earnings, by Age of Head and Region

Earning status of husband and wife and work experience of wife	Total			Husband under 35 years old		
	United States	North and West	South	United States	North and West	South
NEGRO						
Mean family income	$11,103	$13,240	$9,237	$10,181	$12,021	$8,486
Mean earnings of husband	6,579	7,714	5,587	6,192	7,072	5,381
Mean earnings of wife	3,563	4,467	2,774	3,548	4,445	2,723
Earnings as a percent of family income	32	34	30	35	37	32
Wife worked 50 to 52 weeks	$4,872	$5,894	$3,927	$5,341	$6,119	$4,457
Earnings as a percent of family income	39	40	37	44	45	42
Wife worked 27 to 49 weeks	$2,849	$3,493	$2,265	$3,220	(B)	(B)
Earnings as a percent of family income	27	28	25	32	(B)	(B)
Wife worked 1 to 26 weeks	$1,232	$1,780	$826	$1,322	$1,901	$913
Earnings as a percent of family income	15	17	13	18	21	15
WHITE						
Mean family income	$14,184	$14,708	$13,002	$11,397	$11,735	$10,731
Mean earnings of husband	9,162	9,510	8,375	7,786	8,009	7,348
Mean earnings of wife	3,667	3,718	3,551	3,189	3,266	3,037
Earnings as a percent of family income	26	25	27	28	28	28
Wife worked 50 to 52 weeks	$5,270	$5,372	$5,049	$5,233	$5,423	$4,874
Earnings as a percent of family income	33	32	34	39	39	38
Wife worked 27 to 49 weeks	$3,047	$3,089	$2,939	$3,077	$3,127	$2,969
Earnings as a percent of family income	23	23	24	28	28	29
Wife worked 1 to 26 weeks	$1,052	$1,060	$1,033	$1,044	$1,044	$1,044
Earnings as a percent of family income	9	9	10	11	11	12
RATIO: NEGRO TO WHITE						
Mean family income	0.78	0.90	0.71	0.89	1.02	0.79
Mean earnings of husband	0.72	0.81	0.67	0.80	0.88	0.73
Mean earnings of wife	0.97	1.20	0.78	1.11	1.36	0.90
Wife worked 50 to 52 weeks	0.92	1.10	0.78	1.02	1.13	0.91
Wife worked 27 to 49 weeks	0.94	1.13	0.77	1.05	(B)	(B)
Wife worked 1 to 26 weeks	1.17	1.68	0.80	1.27	1.82	0.87

B Base too small for figures to be shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

It is well known that income levels tend to rise with increased education. Thus, the median earnings of black men 25 to 34 years of age who worked year round in 1969, and had completed high school was about $6,800; but for those with four years of college, it was $8,700.

At the high school level and below, the ratios of black to white earnings were about the same or similar for the young (25 to 34 years) and older men (35 to 54 years) who worked year round in 1969. On the other hand, increased education beyond the high school level generally improved the relative earning levels of blacks to whites for the younger men. Among the male workers with four years of college, young blacks had median earnings in 1969 which were closer to those of comparable whites with the same educational level than did older blacks. The same pattern was observed in both the South and the North and West. The advantage of recent education for young blacks was more pronounced in the North and West than in the South.

In contrast to black men, the earnings in 1969 of black female workers with education above the high school level about equalled the earnings of their white counterparts, regardless of age. (See tables 15 and 16.)

Table 15. Median Earnings in 1969 and Educational Attainment of Persons 25 to 34 Years Old, Who Worked Year Round in 1969, by Sex and Region: 1970

Area and education	Male			Female		
	Negro	White	Ratio: Negro to white	Negro	White	Ratio: Negro to white
UNITED STATES						
Total	$6,346	$8,839	0.72	$4,403	$5,175	0.85
Elementary: 8 years or less	4,743	6,618	0.72	2,935	3,980	0.74
High school: 1 to 3 years	5,749	7,910	0.73	3,671	4,282	0.86
4 years	6,789	8,613	0.79	4,592	5,037	0.91
College: 1 to 3 years	7,699	9,190	0.84	5,544	5,724	0.97
4 years	8,715	11,212	0.78	6,971	7,206	0.97
5 years or more	9,955	11,808	0.84	7,957	8,128	0.98
NORTH AND WEST						
Total	$7,478	$9,127	0.82	$5,156	$5,400	0.95
Elementary: 8 years or less	6,314	7,278	0.87	4,021	4,185	0.96
High school: 1 to 3 years	6,737	8,319	0.81	4,328	4,467	0.97
4 years	7,650	8,838	0.87	5,219	5,187	1.01
College: 1 to 3 years	8,233	9,383	0.88	5,952	5,895	1.01
4 years	9,747	11,394	0.86	8,068	7,501	1.08
5 years or more	11,099	11,927	0.93	8,459	8,258	1.02
SOUTH						
Total	$5,226	$8,090	0.65	$3,657	$4,749	0.77
Elementary: 8 years or less	4,220	5,782	0.73	2,330	3,745	0.62
High school: 1 to 3 years	4,872	6,928	0.70	3,064	4,071	0.75
4 years	5,783	7,987	0.72	3,866	4,736	0.82
College: 1 to 3 years	6,525	8,669	0.75	4,645	5,370	0.86
4 years	7,372	10,738	0.69	6,394	6,660	0.96
5 years or more	8,784	11,439	0.77	7,522	7,563	0.99

Note: Data are for persons in experienced civilian labor force who worked 50 to 52 weeks in 1969 and had earnings.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economics Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 16. Median Earnings in 1969 and Educational Attainment of Persons 35 to 54 Years Old, Who Worked Year Round in 1969, by Sex and Region: 1970

Area and education	Male			Female		
	Negro	White	Ratio: Negro to white	Negro	White	Ratio: Negro to white
UNITED STATES						
Total	$6,403	$9,736	0.66	$3,901	$4,966	0.79
Elementary: 8 years or less	5,200	7,422	0.70	2,630	4,038	0.65
High school: 1 to 3 years	6,462	8,775	0.74	3,607	4,471	0.81
4 years	7,400	9,651	0.77	4,583	5,112	0.90
College: 1 to 3 years	8,193	11,500	0.71	5,670	5,776	0.98
4 years	9,327	14,591	0.64	7,293	7,294	1.00
5 years or more	12,277	16,763	0.73	9,105	9,300	0.98
NORTH AND WEST						
Total	$7,724	$10,054	0.77	$4,783	$5,132	0.93
Elementary: 8 years or less	6,874	7,971	0.86	3,831	4,202	0.91
High school: 1 to 3 years	7,378	9,010	0.82	4,364	4,588	0.95
4 years	8,069	9,831	0.82	5,155	5,204	0.99
College: 1 to 3 years	8,723	11,758	0.74	6,121	5,865	1.04
4 years	10,492	14,831	0.71	8,052	7,572	1.06
5 years or more	13,353	16,966	0.79	10,333	9,519	1.09
SOUTH						
Total	$5,084	$8,902	0.57	$2,888	$4,633	0.62
Elementary: 8 years or less	4,437	6,353	0.70	2,123	3,784	0.56
High school: 1 to 3 years	5,365	8,132	0.66	2,790	4,298	0.65
4 years	6,072	9,040	0.67	3,718	4,833	0.77
College: 1 to 3 years	6,989	10,655	0.66	4,546	5,566	0.82
4 years	8,246	13,964	0.59	6,660	6,721	0.99
5 years or more	10,816	16,167	0.67	8,497	8,706	0.98

Note: Data are for persons in experienced civilian labor force who worked 50 to 52 weeks in 1969 and had earnings.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Negro families were more likely than white families to be dependent upon wages and salaries as their only source of income in 1969--56 percent and 44 percent, respectively. However, the ratio of Negro to white family income was higher for those with wage or salary earnings only, 0.73, than it was for those with wage or salary earnings and some other income, 0.51.

Table 17. Sources of Income in 1969 of Families

(Families as of the following year)

Sources of income	Negro			White			Ratio: Negro to white median income
	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution	Median income	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution	Median income	
Total	4,872	100.0	$6,079	45,734	100.0	$9,977	0.61
Earnings only	2,900	59.5	7,227	23,650	51.7	9,948	0.73
Wage or salary only	2,705	55.5	7,214	19,967	43.7	9,919	0.73
Self-employed income only	46	1.0	4,549	1,169	2.6	7,711	0.59
Wage or salary and self-employment income	148	3.0	8,276	2,515	5.5	10,550	0.78
Earnings and income other than earnings	1,357	27.9	5,960	18,091	39.6	11,740	0.51
Wage or salary and other income	1,251	25.7	5,911	14,629	32.0	11,588	0.51
Self-employment income and other income	29	0.6	3,653	1,094	2.4	8,116	0.45
Wage or salary self-employment and other income	77	1.6	8,321	2,369	5.2	9,646	0.86
Other income only, no earnings	525	10.8	2,016	3,702	8.1	3,154	0.64
With no income	90	1.9	(X)	290	0.6	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

There were 7.7 million Negroes and 16.2 million whites below the low-income level in 1972. About 33 percent of all Negroes and 9 percent of all whites were below the low-income level. These figures represent declines in the number and percent of poor for both populations since 1967.

There is some evidence of an increase between 1971 and 1972 in the number of Negroes below the low-income level; whereas the number of low-income whites declined.

Table 18. Persons Below the Low-Income Level: 1959 to 1972

(Persons as of the following year)

Year	Number (millions)			Percent below the low-income level		
	Negro and other races	Negro	White	Negro and other races	Negro	White
1959	10.4	9.9	28.3	53	55	18
1960	11.5	(NA)	28.3	56	(NA)	18
1961	11.7	(NA)	27.9	56	(NA)	17
1962	12.0	(NA)	26.7	56	(NA)	16
1963	11.2	(NA)	25.2	51	(NA)	15
1964	11.1	(NA)	25.0	50	(NA)	15
1965	10.7	(NA)	22.5	47	(NA)	13
1966[1]	9.2	8.9	19.3	40	42	11
1967	8.8	8.5	19.0	37	39	11
1968	8.0	7.6	17.4	33	35	10
1969[2]	7.5	7.1	16.7	31	32	10
1970[2]	7.9	7.5	17.5	32	34	10
1971[2]	7.8	7.4	17.8	31	32	10
1972[2]	8.3	7.7	16.2	32	33	9

Note: Most of the tables on the low-income population in this section show data for the year 1971. Figures for 1972 from the Current Population Survey conducted in March 1973, which recently became available, have been included in tables 18 to 20 of this section.

The low-income threshold for a nonfarm family of four was $4,275 in 1972, $4,137 in 1971, and $2,973 in 1959. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the low-income threshold, using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index centers around the Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan and reflects the differing consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition, sex and age of the family head, and farm-nonfarm residence. The low-income cutoffs for farm families have been set at 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. These cutoffs are updated every year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index. The low-income data exclude inmates of institutions, members of Armed Forces living in barracks, and unrelated individuals under 14 years of age. For a more detailed explanation, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 86.

NA Not available.

[1]Beginning with the March 1967 CPS, data based on revised methodology for processing income data.

[2]Based on 1970 census population controls; therefore, not strictly comparable to data for earlier years. See Definitions and Explanations for more details.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

There were 1.5 million black families below the low-income level in 1972 comprising about 29 percent of all black families. Among whites, there were 3.4 million low-income families--about 7 percent of all white families.

The apparent decrease in low-income black families between 1967 and 1972 was not statistically significant, whereas the decline was substantial for whites.

About two-thirds of Negro families below the low-income level were headed by women, and within the last year, the number of these families headed by women increased. There was no change in the number of low-income black families headed by men. Black families with a female head were far more likely to be below the low-income level than those headed by a man in 1972 (53 and 16 percent, respectively).

Table 19. Families Below the Low-Income Level, by Sex of Head: 1959 and 1967 to 1972

(Families as of the following year)

Subject	All families		Families with male head		Families with female head	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
	Number (millions)					
1959	1.9	6.0	1.3	5.0	0.6	1.0
1967	1.6	4.1	0.8	3.0	0.7	1.0
1968	1.4	3.6	0.7	2.6	0.7	1.0
1969[1]	1.4	3.6	0.6	2.5	0.7	1.1
1970[1]	1.5	3.7	0.6	2.6	0.8	1.1
1971[1]	1.5	3.8	0.6	2.6	0.9	1.2
1972[1]	1.5	3.4	0.6	2.3	1.0	1.1
	Percent below the low-income level					
1959	48	15	43	13	65	30
1967	34	9	25	7	56	26
1968	29	8	20	6	53	25
1969[1]	28	8	18	6	53	26
1970[1]	29	8	19	6	54	25
1971[1]	29	8	17	6	54	27
1972[1]	29	7	16	5	53	24

[1]Based on 1970 census population controls; therefore, not strictly comparable to data for earlier years. See Definitions and Explanations for more details.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Approximately 89 percent of blacks below the low-income level in 1972 were in families compared to 76 percent of their white counterparts. Among the low-income Negroes, about 52 percent were children under 18 years old, whereas about 36 percent of all low-income whites were children.

Table 20. Distribution of Persons Below the Low-Income Level in 1959, 1967, and 1972 by Family Status

(Persons as of following year)

Family status and year	All races	Negro	White	Negro as a percent of all races
1959				
Total.....millions..	38.8	9.9	28.3	26
Percent.....	100	100	100	(X)
In families.....	85	92	82	28
Head.....	21	19	21	23
65 years and over.....	5	3	5	16
Children under 18 years.....	41	51	37	32
Other family members.....	23	22	24	25
Unrelated individuals.....	15	8	18	14
65 years and over.....	6	2	7	10
1967				
Total.....millions..	27.8	8.5	19.0	31
Percent.....	100	100	100	(X)
In families.....	82	90	78	34
Head.....	20	18	21	27
65 years and over.....	5	3	7	17
Children under 18 years.....	41	54	35	40
Other family members.....	20	18	21	28
Unrelated individuals.....	18	10	22	16
65 years and over.....	10	4	13	11
1972				
Total.....millions..	24.5	7.7	16.2	31
Percent.....	100	100	100	(X)
In families.....	80	89	76	35
Head.....	21	20	21	30
65 years and over.....	4	2	4	21
Children under 18 years.....	41	52	36	40
Other family members.....	18	17	19	29
Unrelated individuals.....	20	11	24	18
65 years and over.....	9	4	12	15

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

About three-fourths of both black and white men who were heads of low-income families worked in 1971 and about one-half of those working had a full-time job the year round. Among female heads of low-income families, about two-fifths of both blacks and whites worked in 1971. However, black female heads were more likely than white female heads to have worked year round.

The majority of men below the low-income level, regardless of race, reported illness or disability as their main reason for not working; however, the proportion was greater for black men than for white men--79 and 63 percent, respectively. Of the female heads of low-income families who did not work, 7 out of 10 black and 8 out of 10 white non-workers reported that they were keeping house.

Table 21. Persons 14 to 64 Years Old Below the Low-Income Level in 1971 by Work Experience and Family Status

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of the following year)

Work experience	Negro				White			
	In families			Unrelated individuals	In families			Unrelated individuals
	Male head	Female head	Other family members		Male head	Female head	Other family members	
Total	467	806	1,901	549	1,879	1,030	4,097	1,992
Worked	362	341	775	257	1,444	413	1,570	1,120
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
50 to 52 weeks	57	33	23	37	55	24	33	25
Full time	51	21	10	19	49	15	14	17
1 to 49 weeks	43	67	77	63	45	76	67	75
Did not work	97	464	1,127	292	370	617	2,525	870
Main reason:								
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ill or disabled	79	19	10	57	63	11	7	35
Keeping house	-	71	25	18	-	80	53	28
In school	2	2	58	14	8	2	35	17
Unable to find work	13	7	5	3	10	5	3	7
Other	6	1	2	8	20	2	2	12
In Armed Forces	7	-	-	-	65	-	2	3

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In 1971 there were 1.1 million black women and 2.3 million white women with own children under 18 years old below the low-income level. Approximately 43 percent of low-income black mothers worked at some time in 1971 compared to 38 percent of low-income white mothers. Of these low-income mothers who worked, a greater proportion of Negroes than whites worked year round, full time.

The low-income rate for Negro mothers who did not work was 48 percent compared to 23 percent for those who worked. In contrast, about 11 percent of white mothers who did not work and 6 percent of white mothers who worked fell below the low-income level.

In 1971, there were 3.3 million low-income Negro children under 18 years old living in families with a mother present. Of these children, about 44 percent had mothers who worked. The comparable proportion for whites was 35 percent.

Table 22. Work Experience of Women With Own Children Under 18 Years Old Below the Low-Income Level in 1971

(Persons as of the following year)

Work experience of mother	Number below low-income level (thousands)		Percent below low-income level	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
WOMEN WITH OWN CHILDREN				
Total	1,095	2,274	33	9
Wives	373	1,314	19	6
Female head	721	961	55	35
Worked	473	854	23	6
Percent worked year-round full-time	19	13	11	2
Did not work	622	1,420	48	11
Main reason for not working:				
Percent	100	100	(X)	(X)
Keeping house	77	89	46	10
Other	23	11	55	24
OWN CHILDREN				
Total	3,283	6,031	40	11
Living with both parents	1,256	3,671	25	7
Living with mother only	2,026	2,360	63	43
Mother worked	1,457	2,119	31	8
Mother did not work	1,826	3,912	52	13

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Overall, the proportion of black families receiving Social Security was not much different from that for white families in 1971, except for female headed families where the proportion of blacks was about half that of whites (21 and 39 percent, respectively). For both black and white families, the proportion who received Social Security was greater for female heads than for male heads.

A higher percentage of black families than white families who received Social Security was below the low-income level in 1971. The proportions were 32 and 11 percent, respectively.

Table 23. Selected Characteristics of Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Social Security Income in 1971

(Numbers in thousands. Families and unrelated individuals as of the following year)

Selected characteristics	Total		Male head[1]		Female head[1]	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
FAMILIES						
Total	930	9,591	591	7,860	339	1,730
Percent of all families	18	20	17	18	21	39
With related children under 18 years	431	1,982	221	1,312	210	668
Mean number of related children under 18 years	2.09	1.84	1.99	1.89	2.20	1.73
With head 65 years and over	491	5,999	372	5,262	119	736
Percent of all families with head 65 years and over	78	88	80	88	71	88
Median family income	$4,694	$6,518	$4,912	$6,484	$4,327	$6,686
Percent below low-income level	32	11	27	10	42	17
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
Total	507	5,473	167	1,167	340	4,307
Percent of all unrelated individuals	27	39	19	21	34	49
65 years and over	375	4,772	123	987	252	3,785
Percent 65 years and over	76	86	76	84	75	87
Percent below low-income level	62	40	51	30	67	43

[1]For unrelated individuals, sex of individual.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

About 25 percent of all black families received public assistance in 1971 as compared with 5 percent of white families. Negro families receiving public assistance had lower family incomes than did comparable white families, and they were more likely to be below the low-income level.

Table 24. Selected Characteristics of Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Public Assistance Income in 1971

(Numbers in thousands. Families and unrelated individuals as of the following year)

Selected characteristics	Total		Male head[1]		Female head[1]	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
FAMILIES						
Total	1,301	2,156	421	1,219	880	936
Percent of all families	25	5	12	3	54	21
With related children under 18 years	1,067	1,471	266	722	801	748
Mean number of related children under 18 years	2.84	2.46	3.11	2.58	2.75	2.35
Median age of head	40.7	43.7	54.1	49.7	35.8	38.2
Percent with head 65 years and over	17	20	31	26	10	13
Median family income	$3,353	$4,117	$4,750	$4,947	$2,997	$3,298
Percent below low-income level	61	45	42	36	70	57
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
Total	398	910	110	265	288	645
Percent of all unrelated individuals	21	6	12	5	29	7
Median age	65+	65+	54.6	62.2	65+	65+
Percent 65 years and over	50	58	30	43	58	65
Percent below low-income level	75	66	85	66	72	66

[1]For unrelated individuals, sex of individual.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

III EMPLOYMENT

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Employment has expanded at a relatively slower pace for workers of Negro and other races than for white workers during the last five years--Negro and other races employment increased by about 8 percent compared to about 10 percent for whites.

At 8.6 million, employment for Negro and other races in 1972 was up 180,000, or 2 percent from the 1971 level, while white employment increased by 2.1 million, or 3 percent.

Unemployment among Negro and other races was about the same between 1971 and 1972, while during the same period, the white jobless level declined by 200,000.

Table 25. Number of Employed and Unemployed Persons: 1960 to 1972

(Numbers in thousands. Annual averages)

Year	Employed		Unemployed	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1960	6,927	58,850	787	3,063
1961	6,832	58,912	970	3,742
1962	7,004	59,698	859	3,052
1963	7,140	60,622	864	3,208
1964	7,383	61,922	786	2,999
1965	7,643	63,445	676	2,691
1966	7,875	65,019	621	2,253
1967	8,011	66,361	638	2,338
1968	8,169	67,751	590	2,226
1969	8,384	69,518	570	2,261
1970	8,445	70,182	752	3,337
1971	8,403	70,716	919	4,074
1972[1]	8,628	73,074	956	3,884

[1]Based on 1970 census population controls; therefore not strictly comparable to data for earlier years. For example, the total employment level for whites was raised by about 255,000, while that for blacks was increased by 45,000 as a result of the census adjustment. See Definitions and Explanations section for more details.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The unemployment rate for both Negro and other races and whites was higher in 1972 than it was five years earlier.

The 1972 jobless rate for Negroes and other races remained at the 1971 level of about 10 percent; in contrast, there was a decline in the jobless rate for whites from 5.4 to 5.0 percent. Consequently, in 1972, the Negro and other races to white jobless ratio was 2.0:1; it had been 1.8:1 both during 1970, a recession year, and during 1971.

Table 26. Unemployment Rates: 1960 to 1972

(Annual averages)

Year	Negro and other races	White	Ratio: Negro and other races to white
1960	10.2	4.9	2.1
1961	12.4	6.0	2.1
1962	10.9	4.9	2.2
1963	10.8	5.0	2.2
1964	9.6	4.6	2.1
1965	8.1	4.1	2.0
1966	7.3	3.3	2.2
1967	7.4	3.4	2.2
1968	6.7	3.2	2.1
1969	6.4	3.1	2.1
1970	8.2	4.5	1.8
1971	9.9	5.4	1.8
1972	10.0	5.0	2.0

Note: The unemployment rate is the percent of the civilian labor force that is unemployed.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Jobless rates are significantly higher for workers of Negro and other races than for white workers regardless of age, but the difference is greatest among teenagers. In 1972, the jobless rate for Negro and other races youth averaged 33.5 percent compared with 14.2 percent for whites. The unemployment rate for men of Negro and other races was 6.8 percent, while the comparable rate for whites was 3.6 percent. For adult women, jobless rates were 4.9 and 8.8 percent for whites and Negro and other races, respectively.

The relationship of Negro and other races-to-white unemployment rates varies by age. In 1972, the overall ratio was 2 to 1, about the same as for adult men (1.9 to 1.0) and adult women (1.8 to 1.0). Among teenagers the Negro and other races-to-white jobless ratio (2.4 to 1.0) exceeded the overall ratio, as it has for the past several years.

Generally, over time, the ratio has narrowed for adult men and widened for teenagers.

Table 27. Unemployment Rates by Sex and Age: 1960, 1967, and 1970 to 1972

(Annual averages)

Subject	1960	1967	1970	1971	1972
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES					
Total	10.2	7.4	8.2	9.9	10.0
Teenagers	24.4	26.3	29.1	31.7	33.5
Adult women	8.3	7.1	6.9	8.7	8.8
Adult men	9.6	4.3	5.6	7.2	6.8
WHITE					
Total	4.9	3.4	4.5	5.4	5.0
Teenagers	13.4	11.0	13.5	15.1	14.2
Adult women	4.6	3.8	4.4	5.3	4.9
Adult men	4.2	2.1	3.2	4.0	3.6
RATIO: NEGRO AND OTHER RACES TO WHITE					
Total	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.0
Teenagers	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.4
Adult women	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.8
Adult men	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment rates for married men with spouse present are the lowest in the labor force for both Negro and other races and whites. However, the 1972 jobless rate for married men of Negro and other races, 4.5 percent, was higher than the 2.6 percent for white married men. The ratio of Negro and other races to white unemployment for married men was 1.7 to 1.0 in 1972, unchanged over the year.

Table 28. Unemployment Rates for Married Men, With Spouse Present: 1962 to 1972

(Annual averages)

Year	Negro and other races	White	Ratio: Negro and other races to white
1962	7.9	3.1	2.5
1963	6.8	3.0	2.3
1964	5.3	2.5	2.1
1965	4.3	2.1	2.0
1966	3.6	1.7	2.1
1967	3.2	1.7	1.9
1968	2.9	1.5	1.9
1969	2.5	1.4	1.8
1970	3.9	2.4	1.6
1971	5.0	3.0	1.7
1972	4.5	2.6	1.7

Note: Data on unemployment for married men, with spouse present first became available in 1962.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In October 1972, teenagers of Negro and other races enrolled in school were only about half as likely to be in the labor force as their white counterparts; however, young Negro and other races students who were in the labor force were much more likely than whites to be unemployed.

Similarly, Negro and other races teenagers who were not enrolled in school (includes both high school graduates and dropouts) were less likely than whites to be in the labor force, but more likely to be unemployed. About 35 percent of the out-of-school Negro and other races youth compared to 25 percent of the whites were neither employed nor looking for a job.

Table 29. Work and School Status of Persons 16 to 19 Years Old: October 1972

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Negro and other races		White	
	Enrolled in school	Not enrolled in school	Enrolled in school	Not enrolled in school
Total	1,501	700	9,126	4,200
Employed	196	314	3,280	2,733
Unemployed	116	139	489	402
Looking for full-time work	14	119	21	362
Looking for part-time work	102	20	468	40
Not in labor force	1,189	247	5,357	1,065
Percent of population in labor force	20.7	64.7	41.3	74.6
Unemployment rate	37.2	30.7	13.0	12.8

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In 1972, the unemployment rate for Negro and other races men 20 to 29 years old who were Vietnam era veterans (12.6 percent) was not statistically different from that for nonveterans. The Negro and other races to white unemployment ratio was about 1.8 to 1.0 for both veterans and nonveterans.

Table 30. Unemployment Rates of Men 20 to 29 Years Old, by Vietnam Era Veteran-Nonveteran Status and Age: 1970 to 1972

(Annual averages)

Age and year	Negro and other races		White	
	Vietnam era veterans	Nonveterans	Vietnam era veterans	Nonveterans
Total 20 to 29 years				
1970	11.6	9.5	6.4	5.5
1971	13.7	12.0	8.3	6.6
1972	12.6	11.1	6.8	6.2
20 to 24 years				
1970	15.2	11.9	8.7	7.4
1971	17.5	15.8	11.6	8.5
1972	16.3	14.2	10.0	7.9
25 to 29 years				
1970	7.4	6.6	4.1	3.4
1971	10.0	7.2	5.3	4.3
1972	9.3	6.9	4.6	3.8

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment rates varied considerably by occupation. In 1972, comparatively low jobless rates for workers of Negro and other races were recorded among those in professional and managerial occupations. Relatively high rates were recorded among operatives (except transport equipment operatives), nonfarm laborers, and sales workers.

For all major occupation groups, the unemployment rate was higher among Negro and other races than among white workers. However, there was substantial occupational variation in the Negro to white jobless ratio. Among sales workers, for example, the ratio stood at about 3 to 1, while the Negro and other races to white jobless gap was considerably narrower for craftsmen and operatives--about 1.5 to 1.0.

Table 31. Unemployment Rates by Occupation and Sex: 1972

(Annual averages)

Occupation	Total		Male		Female	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Total, all civilian workers	10.0	5.0	8.9	4.5	11.3	5.9
Experienced labor force	8.5	4.4	7.8	4.0	9.4	5.0
White-collar workers	7.1	3.1	5.5	2.2	8.1	4.1
Professional and technical workers	3.7	2.3	3.6	2.1	3.9	2.7
Managers and administrators except farm	3.5	1.7	3.6	1.5	3.2	2.7
Sales workers	12.1	3.9	10.0	2.9	13.7	5.4
Clerical workers	9.2	4.3	7.6	3.4	9.8	4.5
Blue-collar workers	9.5	6.0	8.4	5.6	14.2	8.2
Craftsmen and kindred workers	5.9	4.1	5.8	4.1	8.0	5.5
Operatives, except transport	11.4	7.0	9.0	5.9	14.5	8.8
Transport equipment operatives	5.5	4.6	5.5	4.6	(B)	3.2
Nonfarm laborers	11.7	9.9	11.4	10.2	17.6	6.0
Service workers	8.6	5.6	9.0	5.5	8.4	5.7
Private household	5.2	3.2	(B)	(B)	5.2	3.2
Other	9.7	5.9	9.1	5.5	10.2	6.2
Farm workers	7.2	2.2	6.2	2.0	12.0	3.0

B Base too small for figures to be shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Patterns of labor force participation for the Negro and other races and white populations varied by sex and age. Negro and other races men in nearly every age group, including those in the prime working ages (25 to 54 years), were less likely to be working or looking for work than whites in 1972. In marked contrast, labor force participation of Negro and other races women 25 to 54 years of age was higher than that for their white counterparts.

For teenagers, labor force participation rates were substantially lower for those of Negro and other races than for whites.

Table 32. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates, by Age and Sex: 1972

(Annual averages)

Age	Men		Women	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Total, 16 years old and over.....	73.7	79.6	48.7	43.2
16 to 19 years.....	46.0	60.1	32.2	48.2
20 to 24 years.....	81.5	84.3	56.7	59.4
25 to 54 years.....	90.3	95.7	59.5	49.8
25 to 34 years.....	92.7	96.0	60.1	45.8
35 to 44 years.....	91.4	97.0	60.7	50.7
45 to 54 years.....	86.1	94.0	57.3	53.4
55 to 64 years.....	73.6	81.2	43.9	42.0
65 years and over.....	23.6	24.4	12.8	9.0

Note: The civilian labor force participation rate represents the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

For both Negro and other races and white adults in the prime working ages (25 to 54 years), labor force participation rates, in March 1972, varied by level of schooling achieved; generally, those who had attained higher levels of education were more likely to be in the labor force. This pattern did not prevail among persons 18 to 24 years old, however, as many were still attending school, and thus, may not have had the opportunity or the desire to enter the work force.

At each level of schooling, Negro and other races adult women (25 to 54 years old) were more likely than their white counterparts to be working or looking for a job in March 1972; the opposite pattern prevailed among men, however.

Table 33. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates by Educational Attainment, Age, and Sex: March 1972

Years of school completed and sex	18 years and over		18 to 24 years		25 to 54 years		55 years and over	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
MEN								
Total	76.6	81.0	72.0	77.0	90.2	95.8	49.4	54.2
Elementary: 8 years or less	64.5	61.5	71.7	81.3	85.5	90.0	44.0	41.4
High school: 1 to 3 years	80.0	81.4	68.7	76.1	90.0	95.9	58.6	57.4
4 years	85.6	88.8	79.3	83.8	92.7	97.4	64.7	66.3
College: 1 to 3 years	75.7	81.7	59.1	65.5	93.5	95.6	(B)	68.7
4 years or more	91.3	90.0	(B)	80.9	94.1	97.3	(B)	67.7
WOMEN								
Total	50.4	43.5	51.1	56.1	59.1	50.6	29.5	24.4
Elementary: 8 years or less	33.2	24.2	33.9	33.8	46.6	40.4	22.6	15.6
High school: 1 to 3 years	47.8	38.9	40.8	39.1	52.8	47.1	39.3	25.0
4 years	62.0	49.4	58.4	60.2	66.4	51.5	43.6	32.0
College: 1 to 3 years	59.9	48.0	53.1	54.9	65.7	52.0	(B)	28.8
4 years or more	78.0	59.1	(B)	80.6	81.5	61.6	(B)	39.3

B Base too small for figures to be shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Working men of Negro and other races were less likely than their white counterparts to have year-round, full-time jobs. In 1971, about three-fifths of the Negro and other races men compared with two-thirds of the white men were working year round, full time. On the other hand, the proportion of women with that work pattern in 1971 was about the same for both racial groups--42 percent.

Table 34. Persons Who Worked During 1971, by Full- and Part-Time Job Status

Work experience	Men		Women	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Total, all workers....thousands..	5,620	50,393	4,766	34,248
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year round, full time.....	59.2	66.8	42.4	41.7
Part year, full time.....	26.4	20.6	28.8	25.9
27-49 weeks.....	15.4	12.0	13.3	12.0
1-26 weeks.....	11.0	8.6	15.5	14.0
Part time.....	14.4	12.6	28.9	32.3

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Persons of Negro and other races not only have higher unemployment rates than whites at any single point in time, but they were also more likely than whites to experience joblessness at some time during the year. About 23 percent of Negro and other races compared to 16 percent of white workers were unemployed at some time during 1971.

Among the 1971 jobless who also worked during the year, long-term unemployment (15 weeks or more) was experienced to a greater extent among Negro and other races than whites, 42 percent and 36 percent, respectively.

Jobless workers of Negro and other races were also more likely than their white counterparts to experience multiple periods of unemployment; 37 percent of the Negro and other races compared to 32 percent of the white jobless had 2 or more periods of unemployment during 1971.

Table 35. Extent of Unemployment During 1971, by Sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Extent of unemployment	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Total who worked or looked for work during the year	10,949	86,236	5,798	51,043	5,151	35,193
Percent with unemployment	23.1	15.5	22.3	15.7	24.0	15.1
Total with unemployment	2,525	13,326	1,291	8,025	1,234	5,301
Did not work but looked for work	563	1,595	178	650	385	945
With work experience.....number	1,962	11,731	1,113	7,375	849	4,356
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers[1] with 1 or 2 weeks unemployment	6.9	8.3	7.4	9.3	6.2	6.6
Part-year workers[2] with unemployment	93.1	91.7	92.6	90.7	93.8	93.4
With unemployment of:						
1-4 weeks	20.1	23.3	17.7	20.4	23.2	28.3
5-14 weeks	30.7	32.3	31.3	33.5	29.9	30.6
15 weeks or more	42.3	36.1	43.6	36.9	40.6	34.6
Percent with 2 spells or more of unemployment	36.7	31.8	39.7	34.6	32.7	27.1
2 spells	14.9	16.3	15.1	17.3	14.6	14.6
3 spells or more	21.8	15.5	24.6	17.2	18.1	12.6

[1]Worked 50 or 51 weeks.
[2]Worked less than 50 weeks.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Among persons who were not in the labor force, reasons for nonparticipation differed substantially between Negro and other races and whites. Adult men of Negro and other races (25 years and over) were more likely than their white counterparts to be out of the labor force in 1972 because of discouragement over job prospects (believed they could not get a job), ill health, or disability, but less likely to be retired or think themselves too old to work.

Although home responsibilities was the major reason that both Negro and other races and white adult women were not in the labor force, the proportion was much higher for whites than for Negro and other races. Paralleling the situation for men, women of Negro and other races were more likely than whites to be outside the work force because of discouragement, ill health, or disability.

Table 36. Reasons for Nonparticipation in Labor Force by Sex and Age: 1972

(Annual averages)

Nonparticipants by reason for status	16 years old and over		16 to 24 years		25 to 59 years		60 years and over	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
MALE								
Total number not in the labor force	1,901	12,291	754	3,738	432	1,863	714	6,691
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In school	32.8	26.1	78.1	79.1	8.1	13.2	-	-
Ill health, disability	25.4	16.6	3.3	2.6	59.2	49.1	28.0	15.4
Home responsibilities	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.8	2.4	2.5	1.7
Retirement, old age	24.3	42.6	-	-	0.7	5.6	64.3	76.8
Think cannot get job	2.8	1.5	3.2	2.0	4.4	2.6	1.8	1.0
All other reasons	13.0	11.7	15.0	15.6	25.8	27.2	3.2	5.2
FEMALE								
Total number not in the labor force	4,482	38,110	1,279	6,623	2,068	19,024	1,135	12,464
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In school	14.5	7.9	47.8	42.9	1.8	0.9	-	0.1
Ill health, disability	12.9	4.8	3.3	1.7	15.0	4.7	19.9	6.7
Home responsibilities	62.2	80.0	35.4	45.2	74.6	89.1	69.9	84.6
Retirement, old age	2.1	2.3	-	-	-	0.3	8.5	7.1
Think cannot get job	3.0	1.0	4.3	1.4	3.3	1.2	1.3	0.5
All other reasons	5.3	3.9	9.4	8.8	5.3	4.1	0.6	0.9

- Represents or rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The proportion of Negro and other races employed in white-collar jobs has increased from 23 percent in 1967 to 30 percent in 1972. For whites, the increase was less--from 49 percent in 1967 to 50 percent in 1972.

Despite a greater degree of occupational upgrading among Negro and other races than white workers which has resulted in a more equitable distribution of employment, marked contrasts in Negro and other races to white job patterns persist. In 1972, Negro and other races still comprised a disproportionately small share of employed persons holding high-paying, high-status jobs; about 4 percent of Negro and other races compared to 11 percent of whites were employed as managers and administrators, and about 10 percent of Negro and other races versus 15 percent of whites were employed as professional and technical workers. Similarly, a smaller proportion of Negro and other races than white workers were employed as craftsmen or in related skilled trades. Conversely, in 1972, the proportion of Negro and other races employed in the lower-paying, lower-status occupational categories (service, farm, and nonfarm laborer jobs combined) was about double that of the comparable group of whites--40 percent compared with 20 percent.

Table 37. Employed Persons by Occupation: 1960, 1967, 1970, and 1972

(Annual averages)

Occupation	1960		1967		1970		1972	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Total number employed thousands..	6,927	58,850	8,011	66,361	8,445	70,182	8,628	73,074
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers.....	16.1	46.6	22.9	48.8	27.9	50.8	29.8	50.0
Professional and technical workers.....	4.8	12.1	7.7	14.0	9.1	14.8	9.5	14.6
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	2.6	11.7	2.6	11.0	3.5	11.4	3.7	10.6
Sales workers.....	1.5	7.0	1.7	6.6	2.1	6.7	2.2	7.1
Clerical workers.....	7.3	15.7	11.2	17.2	13.2	18.0	14.4	17.8
Blue-collar workers.....	40.1	36.2	42.4	36.0	42.2	34.5	39.9	34.4
Craftsmen and kindred workers	6.0	13.8	7.7	13.9	8.2	13.5	8.7	13.8
Operatives, except transport.	20.4	17.9	23.5	18.1	23.7	17.0	5.5	3.7
Transport equipment operatives.....							15.8	12.3
Nonfarm laborers.....	13.7	4.4	11.2	4.0	10.3	4.1	9.9	4.6
Service workers.....	31.7	9.9	29.4	10.5	26.0	10.7	27.2	11.8
Private household.....	14.2	1.7	10.4	1.4	7.7	1.3	6.8	1.2
Other.....	17.5	8.2	19.0	9.1	18.3	9.4	20.5	10.5
Farm workers.....	12.1	7.4	5.3	4.7	3.9	4.0	3.0	3.8

Note: Beginning with 1971, occupational employment data are not strictly comparable with statistics for 1970 and earlier years as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced in January 1971, and the addition of a question to the CPS in December 1971 relating to major activities and duties. For an explanation of these changes, see Bureau of the Census Technical Paper No. 26 and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Volume 17, No. 8 and Volume 18, No. 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Negro and other races-to-white differences in occupational distribution were evident for men and women alike. The greatest disparities generally occurred among the highest and lowest level job categories. For example, nearly twice the proportion of white than Negro and other races men were employed in professional and technical, managerial and administrative, or craftsmen jobs. Among laborers and service workers, however, the opposite relationship held. Similarly, for women, whites were more likely than Negro and other races to be employed as professional and technical workers, managers and administrators, sales, or clerical workers, while the women of Negro and other races were relatively more extensively employed as service workers, particularly in private households.

Table 38. Percent Distribution of Employed Workers, by Occupation and Sex: 1972

(Annual averages)

Occupation	Negro and other races		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total employed.....thousands..	4,861	3,767	45,769	27,305
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers.....	22.2	39.7	41.7	63.8
Professional and technical workers...	8.2	11.2	14.3	14.9
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	4.8	2.3	14.0	4.8
Sales workers.....	1.8	2.8	6.6	7.8
Clerical workers.....	7.4	23.3	6.8	36.3
Blue-collar workers.....	57.5	17.2	45.9	15.1
Craftsmen and kindred workers.....	14.7	0.9	21.2	1.3
Operatives, except transport.....	16.5	15.0	12.1	12.5
Transport equipment operatives.....	9.5	0.3	5.7	0.4
Nonfarm laborers.....	16.8	0.9	6.8	0.9
Service workers.....	15.8	42.0	7.3	19.3
Private household.....	0.2	15.2	0.1	3.0
Other.....	15.6	26.8	7.3	16.2
Farm workers.....	4.5	1.2	5.0	1.8

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Negroes continue to be overrepresented in lower-paying, less-skilled jobs and underrepresented in the better-paying, higher-skilled occupations. In 1972, for example, although Negro and other races constituted about 11 percent of the total employed population, they comprised only 7 percent of the professional workers, 4 percent of the managers and administrators, and 7 percent of the craftsmen. In sharp contrast, 19 percent of the Nation's service workers (excluding private household), 20 percent of the nonfarm laborers, and about 40 percent of all private household workers were persons of Negro and other races.

Table 39. Occupation of the Employed Population: 1972

(Numbers in thousands. Annual averages)

Occupation	Total	Negro and other races	White	Percent Negro and other races of total
Total employed	81,702	8,628	73,074	10.6
White-collar workers	39,092	2,575	36,517	6.6
Professional and technical	11,459	821	10,638	7.2
Engineers	1,102	38	1,063	3.4
Health workers	1,888	151	1,737	8.0
Teachers, except college	2,841	260	2,580	9.2
Other professional and technical	5,629	371	5,258	6.6
Managers and administrators, except farm	8,032	320	7,711	4.0
Salaried workers	6,308	228	6,079	3.6
Self-employed	1,724	92	1,633	5.3
Sales workers	5,354	193	5,161	3.6
Retail trade	3,107	145	2,963	4.7
Other industries	2,247	48	2,198	2.1
Clerical workers	14,247	1,240	13,007	8.7
Stenographers, typists and secretaries	4,095	288	3,807	7.0
Other clerical workers	10,152	953	9,200	9.4
Blue-collar workers	28,576	3,440	25,136	12.0
Craftsmen and kindred workers	10,810	749	10,061	6.9
Carpenters	1,045	62	984	5.9
Construction craftsmen, except carpenters	2,248	201	2,047	8.9
Mechanics and repairmen	2,768	180	2,588	6.5
Metal craftsmen	1,095	64	1,030	5.8
Foremen, not elsewhere classified	1,413	85	1,328	6.0
All other craftsmen	2,241	158	2,084	7.1
Operatives, except transport	10,340	1,366	8,974	13.2
Transport equipment operatives	3,209	475	2,734	14.8
Drivers and deliverymen	2,751	382	2,368	13.9
All other	458	92	366	20.1
Nonfarm laborers	4,217	850	3,367	20.2
Construction	876	195	682	22.3
Manufacturing	1,008	219	789	21.7
Other industries	2,333	437	1,896	18.7
Service workers	10,966	2,350	8,616	21.4
Private household	1,437	584	853	40.7
Service workers, except private household	9,529	1,766	7,763	18.5
Cleaning service workers	2,074	622	1,452	30.1
Food service workers	3,263	453	2,810	13.9
Health service workers	1,506	370	1,135	24.6
Personal service workers	1,542	202	1,340	13.1
Protective service workers	1,144	119	1,025	10.4
Farm workers	3,069	263	2,806	8.6
Farmers and farm managers	1,688	55	1,634	3.3
Farm laborers and foremen	1,381	208	1,172	15.1

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

For both the younger and older men who worked year round in 1969, the earning level of whites was substantially above that of blacks. Generally, blacks and whites are concentrated in different occupations within the major occupation categories and the level of earnings may vary with the specific occupation; these factors may account for some of the earning differences. The earnings of young black men 25 to 34 years old who worked year round were about equal (ratio of 0.90 or more) to those of young white men for a few specific occupations--engineers, teachers (except college and university), engineering and science technicians, bus drivers, taxicab drivers and chauffeurs, protective workers, and policemen and detectives.

For most occupations, the earnings of black women who worked year round in 1969, regardless of age, were closer to that of white women than those of black men to white men. The average earning level of black women was equal to that of white women for these occupations--secretaries, stenographers, typists, dressmakers and seamstresses, and health service workers. (See tables 40 and 41.)

Table 40. Occupation by Median Earnings in 1969 of Black Men Who Worked Year Round in 1969, by Age: 1970

Occupation	Number of year-round workers (thousands)		Median earnings in 1969		Ratio: Median earnings black to white	
	25 to 34 years	35 to 54 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 54 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 54 years
Total	681	1,200	$6,346	$6,403	0.72	0.66
Professional, technical and kindred workers	53	67	8,606	9,720	0.81	0.72
Engineers	4	5	11,350	12,048	0.92	0.82
Physicians, dentists and related practitioners	1	4	11,044	20,323	0.85	0.82
Teachers, except college and university	8	9	7,838	8,943	0.90	0.79
Engineering and science technicians	6	6	8,253	9,320	0.92	0.87
Managers and administrators, except farm	23	45	8,095	8,733	0.79	0.67
Sales workers	16	20	7,002	7,038	0.74	0.63
Clerical and kindred workers	66	98	6,830	7,593	0.83	0.85
Craftsmen and kindred workers	114	207	6,578	6,929	0.75	0.73
Construction	26	55	5,824	6,173	0.65	0.65
Carpenters	5	13	5,235	5,599	0.63	0.65
Mechanics and repairmen, except auto	15	25	6,812	7,313	0.80	0.83
Automobile	14	26	6,210	6,353	0.79	0.77
Metal	11	18	7,253	7,831	0.77	0.78
Printing	4	4	7,089	7,856	0.79	0.80
Operatives, except transport	154	232	6,332	6,481	0.80	0.79
Transport equipment operatives	76	142	6,086	6,142	0.75	0.72
Bus drivers	7	9	8,271	8,107	1.00	0.99
Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs	4	11	5,832	5,830	0.93	0.90
Truck drivers	34	72	5,779	5,958	0.71	0.69
Laborers, except farm	82	169	5,307	5,511	0.76	0.76
Farmers and farm managers	2	9	2,061	2,237	0.35	0.38
Farm laborers and farm foremen	13	28	2,689	2,526	0.58	0.56
Service workers, except private household	79	179	5,700	5,513	0.73	0.72
Protective workers	14	20	8,218	8,207	0.93	0.88
Policemen and detectives	8	8	8,631	9,374	0.96	0.94
Private household workers	1	4	3,403	3,101	0.68	0.68

Note: Data are for persons in experienced civilian labor force who worked in 1969 and had earnings.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 41. Occupation by Median Earnings in 1969 of Black Women Who Worked Year Round in 1969, by Age: 1970

Occupation	Number of year-round workers (thousands)		Median earnings in 1969		Ratio: Median earnings black to white	
	25 to 34 years	35 to 54 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 54 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 54 years
Total	401	758	$4,403	$3,901	0.85	0.79
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	50	76	6,619	6,907	0.93	0.95
Registered nurses, dietitians and therapists	12	21	6,469	6,263	0.94	0.93
Health technologists & technicians	4	4	5,824	5,984	0.89	0.96
Teachers, except college and universities	14	22	6,576	7,379	0.94	0.97
Managers and administrators, except farm	6	16	6,534	5,990	1.03	0.96
Sales workers	10	17	3,935	3,814	1.00	1.01
Clerical and kindred workers	114	124	5,350	5,588	1.00	1.05
Secretaries	19	14	5,695	5,904	1.01	1.02
Stenographers	1	1	6,265	6,221	1.10	1.03
Typist	14	11	5,290	5,638	1.05	1.08
Craftsmen and kindred workers	8	14	4,594	4,782	0.85	0.88
Operatives except transport	81	131	4,081	4,049	0.92	0.89
Assemblers	10	11	4,606	4,704	0.95	0.93
Dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory	1	2	3,662	4,069	1.15	1.06
Transport equipment operatives	1	3	4,502	4,360	0.88	0.88
Laborers except farm	5	11	3,926	3,935	0.90	0.93
Farmers and farm managers	(Z)	1	2,117	3,011	(Z)	1.01
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1	3	2,347	2,033	0.83	0.72
Service workers except private household	94	225	3,647	3,599	0.96	0.99
Cleaning service workers	17	62	2,644	3,053	0.90	0.94
Food service workers	21	57	3,033	3,157	0.98	0.99
Health service workers	37	64	4,213	4,352	1.01	1.05
Personal service workers	7	21	3,856	3,722	0.87	0.93
Private household workers	32	136	1,795	1,772	0.97	0.97

Note: Data are for persons in experienced civilian labor force who worked in 1969 and had earnings.

Z Less than 500.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In 1970, more than one of every four Negro and other races and white workingmen were union members; however, racial differences were apparent in various occupational groupings. Among white-collar workers, men of Negro and other races were proportionately more likely than white men to be union members; the opposite pattern held true for the comparable groups in the blue-collar category. For women, union membership rates were higher for Negro and other races than for whites.

Table 42. Labor Union Membership Rates of Wage and Salary Workers by Occupation and Sex: March 1971

Occupation of longest job held in 1970	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
All occupations[1]	21.8	20.2	29.0	27.6	13.8	9.8
White-collar workers	16.6	9.3	20.7	12.0	14.0	6.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	12.1	8.8	12.0	9.6	12.2	7.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors except farm	14.2	7.3	15.8	8.1	(B)	3.6
Clerical and kindred workers	21.1	12.3	32.8	28.7	16.1	7.6
Salesworkers	7.3	4.8	9.6	5.4	6.6	4.1
Blue-collar workers	35.5	39.8	36.7	42.8	31.5	27.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	39.8	42.9	40.2	44.0	(B)	19.0
Operatives	38.2	40.8	41.8	47.2	31.6	28.5
Nonfarm laborers	27.7	29.2	27.6	30.1	(B)	17.1
Service workers, including private household	10.8	10.9	19.9	20.2	6.9	5.3

B Base too small for figures to be shown.
[1]Includes farm workers not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Regardless of labor union membership status, the 1970 annual earnings of year-round, full-time wage and salary workers of Negro and other races were less than those of their white counterparts. However, the ratio of Negro and other races to white earnings for men was larger for union than for nonunion members; for women, there is some evidence that this same relationship was true.

Table 43. Median Earnings of Year Round, Full-Time Wage and Salary Workers by Occupation Group, Labor Union Membership, and Sex: March 1970

Occupation group of longest job held in 1970	Male			Female		
	Negro and other races	White	Ratio: Negro and other races to white	Negro and other races	White	Ratio: Negro and other races to white
IN LABOR UNIONS						
All occupations[1]	$7,732	$9,285	0.83	$5,363	$5,890	0.91
White-collar workers	8,883	9,923	0.90	6,526	6,840	0.95
Blue-collar workers	7,772	9,175	0.85	4,387	5,095	0.86
Service workers	6,335	8,682	0.73	4,950	4,888	1.01
NOT IN LABOR UNIONS						
All occupations[1]	5,906	9,478	0.62	4,496	5,467	0.82
White-collar workers	8,330	11,542	0.72	6,254	6,008	1.04
Blue-collar workers	5,469	7,802	0.70	4,116	4,327	0.95
Service workers	5,319	6,929	0.77	3,366	3,797	0.89
RATIO: MEDIAN EARNINGS OF UNION TO NONUNION WORKERS						
All occupations[1]	1.31	0.98	(X)	1.19	1.08	(X)
White-collar workers	1.07	0.86	(X)	1.04	1.14	(X)
Blue-collar workers	1.42	1.18	(X)	1.07	1.18	(X)
Service workers	1.19	1.25	(X)	1.47	1.29	(X)

X Not applicable.
[1]Includes farm workers not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In May of 1972, blacks represented 15.1 percent of all full-time Federal employees compared with 14.9 percent in November 1967. Also, in 1972, blacks held 11.5 percent of all Federal jobs paid under the Federal Classification Act; 20.4 percent under Wage Systems; 18.6 percent under Postal Field Service Rates; and 6.8 percent under all other pay systems. For the Classification Act and "other pay systems," these figures represent an increase over the comparable 1967 proportions.

In the 5-year period, 1967 to 1972, the number of blacks in grades GS-12 to 15, under the Federal Classification Act, increased from 1.8 percent to 3.0 percent; in the highest grades, GS-16 to 18, the increase was from 1.2 percent to 2.3 percent.

Table 44. Federal Employment Pay Plan and Grade Grouping: 1967 and 1972

Pay system and grade grouping	May 1972		Percent Negro	
	Total	Negro	November 1967	May 1972
Total, all pay plans[1]	2,575,144	387,749	14.9	15.1
General Schedule and Similar	1,330,754	153,447	10.5	11.5
GS-1 to 4	395,840	66,254	20.5	21.7
5 to 8	393,766	59,047	11.6	15.0
9 to 11	319,036	18,821	4.3	5.9
12 to 15	306,329	9,191	1.8	3.0
16 to 18	5,783	134	1.2	2.3
Wage Systems, total[2]	504,837	102,885	20.4	20.4
Regular nonsupervisory	385,480	85,328	(NA)	22.1
WG-1 to 6	141,025	56,220	(NA)	39.9
7 to 9	95,020	18,649	(NA)	19.6
10 to 12	144,156	10,315	(NA)	7.2
13 to 15	5,279	144	(NA)	2.7
Regular Leader	14,610	2,761	(NA)	18.9
WL-1 to 6	4,664	2,041	(NA)	43.8
7 to 9	3,852	532	(NA)	13.8
10 to 12	5,934	185	(NA)	3.1
13 to 15	160	3	(NA)	1.9
Regular Supervisory	41,192	4,731	(NA)	11.5
WS-1 to 6	9,773	3,238	(NA)	33.1
7 to 12	27,464	1,447	(NA)	5.3
13 to 15	3,450	42	(NA)	1.2
16 to 19	505	4	(NA)	0.8
Other wage systems	63,555	10,065	(NA)	15.8
Postal Field Service	684,894	127,329	18.9	18.6
PFS-1 to 5[3]	570,404	111,576	21.6	19.6
6 to 9	92,694	14,466	5.0	15.6
10 to 16	21,191	1,254	2.9	5.9
17 to 19	535	27	2.8	5.0
20 to 29[4]	70	6	-	8.6
Total other pay systems	52,315	3,558	5.9	6.8

- Represents zero. NA Not available.

[1]Includes other pay plans, not shown separately.

[2]In 1970-71 the majority of Federal employees under wage systems were converted to one of the Coordinated Federal Wage Systems (CFWS)--Regular Nonsupervisory, Regular Leader, and Regular Supervisory. The remaining employees were in "other wage systems," which will eventually be converted to the CFWS.

[3]Includes 4th class postmasters and rural carriers.

[4]In 1967 there were 20 PFS grades.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission.

The 7.4 million employed blacks constituted 10 percent of all employed persons in 1970. The largest proportion of both blacks and whites were located in the manufacturing and professional and related services industries.

Two other industries--retail trades and other personal services, including private household--contained 11 and 12 percent, respectively, of the employed blacks. About 16 percent of the employed whites were in retail trade, but, in contrast to blacks, only 3 percent of the employed whites were in other personal services.

There were 254,000 self-employed Negroes, constituting only 4 percent of all self-employed workers. Two-thirds of the self-employed blacks were concentrated in four industries--agriculture, private household and other personal services, retail trade, and construction.

Table 45. Industry Group of Employed and Self-Employed Persons: 1970

Industry	All employed persons				Self-employed workers		
	Negro (numbers in thousands)	Percent distribution		Negro as a percent of all employed persons	Negro		Negro as a percent of all self-employed workers
		Negro	White		Number (in thousands)	Percent	
Total, 16 years old and over.....thousands..	7,403	100	100	10	254	100	4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	268	4	4	9	53	21	4
Mining.....	23	-	1	4	(Z)	-	-
Construction.....	400	5	6	9	36	14	6
Special trade contractors....	119	2	3	6	24	9	6
Manufacturing.....	1,789	24	26	9	11	5	4
Durable goods.....	1,034	14	16	9	8	3	5
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle equipment.....	139	2	1	13	(Z)	-	10
Nondurable goods.....	755	10	11	9	4	1	3
Food and kindred products..	154	2	2	11	1	-	3
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities....	506	7	7	10	15	6	10
Transportation.....	274	4	4	10	13	5	9
Wholsale trade.....	207	3	4	7	4	2	3
Retail trade.....	812	11	16	7	38	15	3
Food stores.....	108	1	3	6	10	4	5
Eating and drinking places...	200	3	3	9	11	4	5
Automotive dealers and gasoline stations.....	89	1	2	5	4	2	2
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	220	3	5	6	5	2	2
Business services.....	100	1	2	8	6	2	5
Automobile services.....	52	1	1	9	7	3	5
Other repair services.....	45	1	1	8	5	2	4
Hotel and lodging places.....	105	1	1	16	3	1	4
Other personal services, incl. private household.....	889	12	3	31	44	17	10
Entertainment and recreation services.....	53	1	1	8	3	1	5
Professional and related services.....	1,442	19	17	11	22	9	3
Health services, incl. hospitals.....	578	8	5	14	11	5	4
Government.....	448	6	6	10	(X)	(X)	(X)
Welfare, religious, and nonprofit membership organizations.....	124	2	2	11	3	1	7
Public administration.....	492	7	5	12	-	-	-

- Rounds to zero. X Not applicable. Z Less than 500.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

IV EDUCATION

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During the last five years, the number of blacks and whites enrolled in school has increased, reaching a total of 8.0 million blacks and 51.3 million whites in 1972. Black enrollment in high school and college increased faster than white enrollment during this period. Between 1967 and 1972, the number of blacks in college about doubled.

Table 46. School Enrollment of Persons 3 to 34 Years Old, by Level: 1967 and 1972

(Numbers in thousands. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Level of school and race	1967	1972	Percent change
BLACK			
Total	6,826	7,959	16.6
Nursery	140	185	32.1
Kindergarten	418	448	7.2
Elementary school	4,618	4,573	-1.0
High school	1,651	2,025	22.7
College	370	727	96.5
WHITE			
Total	43,816	51,314	17.1
Nursery	564	1,079	91.3
Kindergarten	2,840	2,633	-7.3
Elementary school	28,415	27,185	-4.3
High school	11,997	12,959	8.0
College	5,905	7,458	26.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Over the last five-year period, there have been improvements in enrollment rates for black students in some age groups outside the compulsory attendance ages, 6 to 15 years old. Gains were noted in the enrollment level of black youth, 16 and 17 years old, between 1967 and 1972. About 90 percent of the black youth were enrolled in school in 1972 compared to 84 percent in 1967. During the same period, the rate for the comparable group of whites remained about the same. For the first time, the enrollment rates for black and white 16- and 17-year-olds were about the same.

There is some evidence that the enrollment rates increased for blacks 20 to 24 years old. Among blacks, the proportion rose from 13 to 17 percent, whereas among whites, the proportion changed from 20 to 22 percent. Thus, in 1972, the enrollment rate for blacks in this age group was closer to that of whites.

Substantial increases in the proportion of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery, kindergarten, or elementary school have been noted among both black and white children. Nursery school or kindergarten would include "Head Start" and similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preschool education to young children.

Table 47. Percent Enrolled in School by Age: 1967, 1970, and 1972

Age	Black			White		
	1967	1970	1972	1967	1970	1972
3 and 4 years	18	23	28	13	20	24
5 years	67	72	81	80	81	86
6 to 15 years	98	99	99	99	99	99
16 and 17 years	84	86	90	89	91	89
18 and 19 years	41	40	43	48	49	47
20 to 24 years	13	14	17	23	23	22

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Larger numbers of blacks 18 to 24 years old are now attending college. Over one-half million blacks, or 18 percent of all blacks in this age group, were enrolled in college in 1972. This proportion represented an increase over the 13 percent enrolled in 1967. A greater proportion of black men than black women in this age group were attending college in 1972.

Among young whites, the proportion of 18- to 24-year-olds attending college has remained at about the same level in 1972 as in 1967.

Table 48. College Enrollment of Persons 18 to 24 Years Old: 1967 and 1972

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex and race	1967			1972		
	Total, 18 to 24 years old	Enrolled in college		Total, 18 to 24 years old	Enrolled in college	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
Black	2,281	297	13	2,986	540	18
Male	1,032	167	16	1,373	287	21
Female	1,249	130	10	1,613	253	16
White	17,501	4,710	27	21,315	5,624	26
Male	7,864	2,761	35	10,212	3,195	31
Female	9,637	1,949	20	11,103	2,428	22

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Young blacks 14 to 24 years old were less likely to be high school dropouts in 1972 than in 1967. About 17.5 percent of these black men and women were high school dropouts in 1972. This represented a substantial decline from the rate five years earlier when it was about 22.8 percent. The dropout rate for whites (14 to 24 years old) was 12.4 in 1967 and 11.3 in 1972. Thus in 1972, blacks were still more likely to be high school dropouts.

Among blacks 16 and 17 years old, about 8 percent had dropped out of school in 1972 as compared with 13 percent five years earlier. Also, for both black men and women 20 to 24 years old, the dropout rate had declined to about 27 percent in 1972, which was well below the 1967 levels.

Table 49. Percent High School Droputs Among Persons 14 to 24 Years Old, by Sex and Age: 1967 and 1972

Age and sex	1967		1972	
	Black	White	Black	White
MALE				
Total, 14 to 24 years.....	23.9	11.6	17.8	10.7
14 and 15 years old.....	3.5	1.5	2.4	2.3
16 and 17 years old.....	11.7	7.0	9.4	7.8
18 and 19 years old.....	30.6	15.4	27.1	13.5
20 to 24 years old.....	42.6	18.8	27.2	15.3
FEMALE				
Total, 14 to 24 years.....	21.8	13.1	17.2	11.9
14 and 15 years old.....	4.0	1.4	2.7	2.5
16 and 17 years old.....	14.6	9.4	7.6	9.6
18 and 19 years old.....	22.0	16.3	21.0	13.2
20 to 24 years old.....	36.1	19.0	27.3	16.6

Note: Dropouts are persons who are not enrolled in school and who are not high school graduates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

The rising educational attainment of young black men and women in this country is evidenced by recent gains in the proportions who were high school graduates or who had some college education. In 1972, about 65 percent of young blacks 20 to 29 years old were high school graduates. This proportion had increased considerably from 1967 when about 54 percent were high school graduates. Also, among blacks 20 to 29 years old, the proportion of men and women who had completed at least one year of college increased from about 15 percent to about 22 percent during this time period. However, young adult blacks were still less likely than whites to have completed high school or to have some college education.

Table 50. Level of Schooling Completed by Persons 20 to 29 Years Old by Sex: 1960, 1967, 1970, and 1972

Subject	Male		Female	
	Black	White	Black	White
Percent completed 4 years of high school or more:				
1960	[1]38	64	[1]43	66
1967	52	77	56	77
1970	59	81	63	80
1972	64	84	66	83
Percent completed 1 year of college or more:				
1960	[1]15	28	[1]13	21
1967	14	38	16	29
1970	19	41	21	32
1972	22	45	23	34

[1]Includes persons of "other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Young black adults 25 to 34 years old have made gains in completing their college education. During the five-year period 1967 to 1972, the proportion rose from 5 to 8 percent.

Among whites 25 to 34 years old, about 19 percent had completed 4 years of college or more in 1972, compared to a lower proportion of 15 percent in 1967.

In 1972, as in previous years shown, white men (25 to 34 years old) were more likely than white women to have completed college--about 23 and 15 percent, respectively; whereas, among black men and women, the apparent differences were not statistically significant.

Table 51. Percent of Population 25 to 34 Years Old Who Completed 4 Years of College or More, by Sex: 1960, 1967, 1970, and 1972

Year	Black			White		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1960	4.1	4.1	4.0	11.9	15.8	8.3
1967	5.4	4.5	6.2	15.0	19.4	10.8
1970	6.1	5.8	6.4	16.6	20.9	12.3
1972	7.9	8.3	7.5	18.8	22.6	15.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

V THE FAMILY

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Within the last five-year period, 1968 to 1973, the proportion of Negro husband-wife families declined from 68 to 61 percent, whereas the percent headed by a woman rose from about 28 to 35 percent. Among white families, a slight increase was noted in the proportion with a female head--9 percent in 1968 to 10 percent in 1973.

Between 1972 and 1973, the proportion of Negro families headed by a woman increased from 32 to 35 percent.

Table 52. Percent Distribution of Families by Type: 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1968, and 1970 to 1973

Year	Total all families (thousands)	Percent of all families			
		Total	Husband-wife	Other male head	Female head[1]
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES					
1950	3,214	100.0	77.7	4.7	17.6
1955	3,764	100.0	75.3	4.0	20.7
1960	4,234	100.0	73.6	4.0	22.4
1965	4,752	100.0	73.1	3.2	23.7
1968	5,020	100.0	69.1	4.5	26.4
1970	5,215	100.0	69.7	3.5	26.8
1971	5,413	100.0	67.4	3.7	28.9
1972[2]	5,655	100.0	65.7	4.2	30.1
1973[2]	5,896	100.0	63.2	4.0	32.8
NEGRO					
1968	4,589	100.0	67.9	4.3	27.7
1970	4,774	100.0	68.1	3.7	28.3
1971	4,928	100.0	65.6	3.8	30.6
1972[2]	5,157	100.0	63.8	4.4	31.8
1973[2]	5,265	100.0	61.4	4.0	34.6
WHITE					
1950	35,979	100.0	88.0	3.5	8.5
1955	38,170	100.0	87.9	3.0	9.0
1960	40,828	100.0	88.7	2.6	8.7
1965	43,081	100.0	88.6	2.4	9.0
1968	44,814	100.0	88.9	2.2	8.9
1970	46,022	100.0	88.7	2.3	9.1
1971	46,535	100.0	88.3	2.3	9.4
1972[2]	47,641	100.0	88.2	2.3	9.4
1973[2]	48,477	100.0	87.8	2.5	9.6

Note: Most of the tables in this section show data on families for the year 1972. Figures on families from the March 1973 Current Population Survey, which recently became available, have been included in this table in this section.

A family consists of two or more persons living together and related by blood, marriage, or adoption.

[1]Female heads of families include widowed and single women, women whose husbands are in the Armed Service or otherwise away from home involuntarily, as well as those separated from their husbands through divorce or marital discord.

[2]Based on 1970 census population controls. See Definitions and Explanations section for more details.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Black women who were heads of families in 1972 were more likely to be separated or single and less likely to be divorced or widowed than white women who were heads of families. Among these 1.6 million black women, about 35 percent were separated and 18 percent were single. Among the comparable group of white women, about 15 percent were separated and 9 percent were single.

Among all female heads of families, a higher proportion of blacks than of whites had a disrupted marriage. However, among the younger age group (under 45) marital disruption was more prevalent among white female heads of families than among black female family heads.

Table 53. Marital Status of Female Heads of Families: 1972

Marital status	Head, all ages		Head under 45 years old		Head over 45 years old	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
Total, female head.....thousands..	1,642	4,489	1,039	1,966	602	2,522
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
With disrupted marriage.....	51	42	61	67	35	22
Separated.....	35	15	43	24	23	7
Divorced.....	16	27	18	43	12	15
Other.....	49	58	40	33	65	78
Single (never married).....	18	9	27	9	4	9
Widowed.....	27	43	9	13	58	65
Husband temporarily absent.....	4	7	4	11	3	4
In Armed Forces.....	1	1	1	2	-	-
Other reasons.....	3	6	3	9	3	4

Note: Categories refer to marital status at time of enumeration.

- Rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In 1970, blacks were less likely than whites to have their first marriage intact. Among the ever-married men, 60 percent of the blacks compared to 77 percent of the whites were living with their first wife. The comparable proportions for black and white women were 48 and 65 percent, respectively.

The disruption of marriage by divorce or dissolution of marriage by widowhood was more prevalent among blacks than among whites in 1970. Among ever-married persons, the proportion known to have been widowed was highest for black women 45 years and over; whereas, the proportion known to have been divorced was highest for black men in the same age group.

Table 54. Persons Ever Married 14 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Whether Married More Than Once, Whether Known to Have Been Widowed or Divorced, and Sex: 1970

Race, sex, and age	Total (thousands)	Percent of total					
		Married once, spouse present	Married more than once		Persons known to have been--		
			Married, spouse present	Other	Widowed	Divorced	Widowed and divorced
NEGRO							
Male.....	4,525	60.1	14.9	4.6	11.9	17.8	0.9
14 to 24 years.....	396	72.9	1.9	0.5	1.4	4.5	-
25 to 44 years.....	1,913	69.7	10.3	2.0	2.7	15.4	0.1
45 years and over..	2,217	49.4	21.3	7.5	21.7	22.2	1.7
Female.....	5,794	47.5	10.2	8.4	22.4	18.4	2.5
14 to 24 years.....	685	67.4	2.1	0.8	2.7	6.3	0.1
25 to 44 years.....	2,396	56.6	9.7	4.3	7.1	19.2	0.6
45 years and over..	2,714	34.5	12.7	14.0	40.9	20.8	4.7
WHITE							
Male.....	45,971	76.6	12.0	2.0	7.0	13.6	0.4
14 to 24 years.....	3,448	84.4	2.4	0.4	0.7	5.8	-
25 to 44 years.....	18,486	82.3	10.1	1.2	1.1	13.7	0.1
45 years and over..	24,037	71.1	14.9	2.9	12.4	14.7	0.7
Female.....	53,826	65.3	10.1	4.3	18.8	13.9	1.4
14 to 24 years.....	5,721	81.6	3.9	0.8	1.5	7.9	0.1
25 to 44 years.....	19,864	78.0	11.0	2.2	3.4	15.7	0.3
45 years and over..	28,242	53.1	10.8	6.6	33.1	13.9	2.4

Note: Persons shown as "known to have been widowed" include widowed persons and those currently married or divorced persons whose first marriage ended in widowhood. Persons shown as "known to have been divorced" include divorced persons and those currently married or widowed persons whose first marriage did not end in widowhood.

- Rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Black men 25 to 54 years of age who had not completed high school were less likely than those who had attained a higher educational level to have their first wife living with them. Similar differences also existed among the white men in the same age category.

For the black men with disrupted marriages, those who were not high school graduates were more likely to be separated than divorced (8 and 4 percent, respectively). For the men with 1 year of college or more, the proportions separated and divorced were about the same. These patterns were not evident among the white men.

Table 55. Years of School Completed by Males 25 to 54 Years Old, by Marital Status: 1970

Subject	Total[1] (thousands)	Single	Married spouse, present		Separated	Divorced
			Total	Married once		
NEGRO						
Total, 25 to 54 years old.	3,276	15	67	56	7	5
Not high school graduate.....	2,029	15	66	54	8	4
High school graduate.....	1,247	14	70	60	6	5
College, 1 year or more.....	413	15	71	60	5	5
College, 4 years or more.....	170	15	73	64	4	4
WHITE						
Total, 25 to 54 years old.	30,845	9	83	73	1	3
Not high school graduate.....	10,950	10	82	69	2	4
High school graduate.....	19,895	9	84	75	1	3
College, 1 year or more.....	9,428	11	83	76	1	3
College, 4 years or more.....	5,457	12	84	78	1	2

Note: High school graduates are those persons who had completed 4 years of high school or some college.

[1] Includes married spouse absent (exc. separated) and widowed, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

The proportion of men 25 to 54 years old married and living with their wives was closely related to their income levels in 1969. Men, regardless of race, with higher incomes were more likely than men with lower incomes to have a wife living with them in 1969. More specifically, among those who had incomes of $10,000 or more in 1969, the proportion who were married with spouse present was 83 percent for blacks and 92 percent for whites. By contrast, for the men who had incomes below $3,000, about 49 percent of the blacks and 56 percent of the whites were in the comparable marital status category.

Among black men with disrupted marriages, those with lower incomes--under $10,000--were more likely to be separated than divorced. In the $10,000 and over category, similar proportions were separated or divorced. This situation was not true for white men.

Table 56. Income in 1969 of Males 25 to 54 Years Old, by Marital Status

(Persons as of following year)

Subject	Total[1] (thousands)	Percent of total					
		Single	Married, spouse present		Separated	Widowed	Divorced
			Total	Married once			
NEGRO							
Total, 25 to 54 years old..	3,112	13	70	58	7	2	4
Under $3,000.....	622	25	49	40	11	4	6
$3,000 to $4,999.....	687	14	67	57	8	2	4
$5,000 to $6,999.....	739	11	74	63	7	2	4
$7,000 to $9,999.....	749	8	79	66	5	1	4
$10,000 and over.....	314	6	83	68	4	1	4
$10,000 to $14,999.....	259	6	83	68	4	1	4
$15,000 or more.....	55	6	83	66	3	1	4
WHITE							
Total, 25 to 54 years old..	30,323	9	84	74	1	1	3
Under $3,000.....	2,202	28	56	47	3	2	8
$3,000 to $4,999.....	2,526	17	72	61	2	1	5
$5,000 to $6,999.....	4,607	11	81	70	2	1	4
$7,000 to $9,999.....	8,969	7	87	76	1	1	3
$10,000 and over.....	12,020	4	92	82	1	1	2
$10,000 to $14,999.....	7,912	5	91	81	1	1	2
$15,000 or more.....	4,108	3	93	83	1	1	2

[1]Based on persons reporting income. Includes "married, spouse absent," not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

At the beginning of the 1960 decade, about three-fourths of own black children were living with both parents. Within the last five-year span, 1967 to 1972, the proportion of own black children living with both parents decreased from 68 percent to 61 percent. During the same period, the proportion of own white children living with both parents showed a slight decline--decreasing from 92 to 89 percent.

Table 57. Percent of Children Living With Both Parents: 1960 to 1972

Year	Negro and other races	Negro	White
1960	75	75	92
1961	76	(NA)	92
1962	73	(NA)	92
1963	70	(NA)	92
1964	71	(NA)	92
1965	71	(NA)	91
1966	71	70	91
1967	73	68	92
1968	69	65	92
1969	69	65	92
1970	67	64	91
1971	64	61	90
1972	63	61	89

Note: Universe is own unmarried children under 18 years old living in families. "Own" child is a single (never married) son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a married couple or of a family head or subfamily head.

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

The differentials in fertility in 1970 between black and white women (35 to 44 years old) were influenced by urban-rural residence and educational characteristics of the mother. The disparity in fertility rates between black and white women in this age category was lowest in the urbanized areas and highest in the farm areas.

The fertility level of black women 35 to 44 years old surpasses that of whites at all educational levels below college. Conversely, black women with college training had a lower fertility rate than white women in the same educational group. For example, black women who had completed 4 years of college or more had 1.9 children per woman, a lower rate than the 2.3 for white women in the same educational group.

Both black and white women in the labor force had lower fertility than those not in the labor force.

Table 58. Number of Children Ever Born, Per Woman 35 to 44 Years Old, by Selected Characteristics: 1970

Subject	Negro	White
All women	3.5	2.9
Women ever married	3.8	3.0
Type of residence:		
Urbanized area	3.2	2.7
Other urban	3.8	2.9
Rural nonfarm	4.7	3.1
Rural farm	5.4	3.5
Years of school completed:		
Elementary: Less than 8 years	4.1	3.4
8 years	4.0	3.2
High school: 1 to 3 years	3.8	3.1
4 years	3.0	2.8
College: 1 to 3 years	2.7	2.8
4 years or more	1.9	2.3
Labor force status:		
In labor force	3.1	2.5
Not in labor force	4.1	3.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

From 1967 to 1972, the average number of total births expected by black wives 18 to 39 years old declined from 3.7 to 3.2. For white wives in the corresponding age category, the decline was from 3.1 to 2.6.

Among the younger wives 18 to 24 years old, the apparent difference in 1972 in the average number of births expected by blacks (2.4) and their white counterparts (2.2) may be due to sampling variability. However, total birth expectations were higher for black wives than for white wives 30 years old and over, primarily because black wives have already had more children than white wives.

With regard to the timing of fertility, by 1972, black wives (18 to 39 years old) had already borne more than four-fifths of their total expected births; this proportion was greater than the three-fourths among white wives in the same age group.

Table 59. Selected Data on Birth Expectations for Reporting Wives, 18 to 39 Years Old: 1967 and 1972

Subject	Total, 18 to 39 years	Age of wife			
		18 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39
1967					
Total number of reporting wives:					
Negro.....thousands..	1,280	342	307	309	321
White.....thousands..	14,440	3,798	3,420	3,390	3,831
Average number of births to date:					
Negro.....	3.2	1.8	3.0	3.9	4.2
White.....	2.4	1.1	2.3	3.0	3.1
Average number of total births expected:					
Negro.....	3.7	2.8	3.4	4.3	4.2
White.....	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2
Percent of expected children already born:					
Negro.....	87	64	88	92	98
White.....	77	39	75	93	97
1972					
Total number of reporting wives:					
Negro.....thousands..	1,449	400	353	347	348
White.....thousands..	16,681	4,670	4,392	3,909	3,711
Average number of births to date:					
Negro.....	2.7	1.3	2.1	3.5	3.9
White.....	2.0	0.9	1.8	2.7	3.1
Average number of total births expected:.					
Negro.....	3.2	2.4	2.8	3.7	4.0
White.....	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.2
Percent of expected children already born:					
Negro.....	84	55	76	95	99
White.....	77	40	74	94	99

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census.

VI HOUSING

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In both 1960 and 1970, for Negroes, homeownership rates were highest in the suburbs and lowest in the central cities.

During the decade, the rate of owner occupancy for Negro households increased in all areas, however the rates for Negroes were still lower than those for whites in 1970.

Table 60. Tenure of Occupied Housing Units, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas: 1960 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Metropolitan areas as defined in respective censuses)

Type of residence and year	Black[1]				White			
	Total	Owner occupied		Renter occupied	Total	Owner occupied		Renter occupied
		Number	Percent of total			Number	Percent of total	
1960								
United States	5,144	1,974	38	3,171	47,880	30,823	64	17,057
Metropolitan areas	3,486	1,224	35	2,262	30,514	18,812	62	11,702
Central cities	2,844	892	31	1,952	15,662	7,885	50	7,777
Outside central cities	643	333	52	310	14,852	10,927	74	3,925
Outside metropolitan areas	1,658	749	45	909	17,367	12,012	69	5,355
1970								
United States	6,180	2,568	42	3,612	56,529	36,979	65	19,551
Metropolitan areas	4,745	1,826	38	2,919	38,558	24,023	62	14,535
Central cities	3,838	1,336	35	2,502	17,188	8,831	51	8,357
Outside central cities	907	490	54	417	21,370	15,192	71	6,178
Outside metropolitan areas	1,435	742	52	693	17,971	12,955	72	5,016

[1]The 1960 data include "other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Between 1960 and 1970, the difference between Negro and white households in the proportion of housing units with complete plumbing was reduced considerably, most notably in the central cities. In 1970, as in 1960, the difference was greatest in nonmetropolitan areas where the proportion of households with complete plumbing was lowest.

Table 61. Percent of Occupied Housing Units, by Availability of Complete Plumbing Facilities, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas: 1960 and 1970

(Metropolitan areas as defined in respective censuses)

Type of residence and year	Black			White		
	Total	With all plumbing facilities	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	Total	With all plumbing facilities	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities
1960						
United States.....	100	59	41	100	88	12
Metropolitan areas.....	100	76	24	100	94	6
In central cities.....	100	79	21	100	93	7
Outside central cities...	100	61	40	100	94	6
Outside metropolitan areas.	100	24	76	100	78	22
1970						
United States.....	100	83	17	100	95	5
Metropolitan areas.....	100	93	7	100	97	3
In central cities.....	100	95	5	100	97	3
Outside central cities...	100	83	17	100	98	3
Outside metropolitan areas.	100	51	49	100	91	9

Note: In this table, 1970 data for white households include "other races"; the 1960 data for black households include "other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Overall, at each income level and for each type of residence, the owner occupancy rates were lower for black than for white households in 1970. For both blacks and whites, home ownership rates tended to increase as the income levels rose. For example, the 1970 owner occupancy rate for black households with incomes $15,000 and over was 70 percent, about twice the 33 percent for those with incomes under $3,000.

Table 62. Percent of Housing Units Which are Owner Occupied by Income in 1969, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas: 1970

Subject	Total	Income					
		Less than $3,000	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 or more
BLACK							
United States.....	42	33	34	38	47	57	70
Metropolitan areas.....	39	26	28	33	44	56	69
In central cities.....	35	23	25	30	40	52	66
Outside central cities.....	54	43	44	49	58	68	80
Outside metropolitan areas...	52	46	48	56	63	70	77
WHITE[1]							
United States.....	65	53	53	54	63	74	82
Metropolitan areas.....	62	45	46	47	58	71	81
In central cities.....	51	35	37	38	49	62	72
Outside central cities.....	71	56	56	55	65	77	86
Outside metropolitan areas...	72	65	65	66	72	80	87

Note: Income refers to the income of the family or primary individual occupying the housing unit.

[1]Includes persons of "other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Overall, black owned homes were older than those owned by whites. About three-fifths of the black households compared to less than one-half of the white households were built prior to 1950. Even among the housing units valued the highest ($20,000 or more), those owned by blacks were less likely than those owned by whites to have been constructed within recent years.

Table 63. Year Structure Built by Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970

Year structure built	Total	Value						
		Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,499	$12,500 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 or more
Specified black occupied....thousands..	2,079	334	320	310	289	206	339	281
Percent, total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1969 to March 1970.....	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	4
1965 to 1968.....	6	4	4	4	5	7	8	12
1960 to 1964.....	10	7	8	9	10	11	12	16
1950 to 1959.....	22	17	19	21	24	25	26	26
1949 or earlier.....	59	71	67	65	59	54	51	43
Percent by value.....	100	16	15	15	14	10	16	14
1969 to March 1970.....	100	7	8	9	12	14	26	25
1965 to 1968.....	100	9	10	11	12	11	20	26
1960 to 1964.....	100	11	12	12	14	11	19	20
1950 to 1959.....	100	12	13	14	15	11	19	16
1949 or earlier.....	100	20	18	16	14	9	14	10
Specified white[1] occupied....thousands.	29,647	1,489	1,933	2,344	3,014	2,882	6,094	11,890
Percent, total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1969 to March 1970.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	5
1965 to 1968.....	10	3	2	2	3	5	8	17
1960 to 1964.....	14	5	5	5	8	11	15	20
1950 to 1959.....	29	12	15	19	26	33	36	32
1949 or earlier.....	45	80	78	72	62	51	39	26
Percent by value.....	100	5	7	8	10	10	21	40
1969 to March 1970.....	100	2	2	2	3	4	15	74
1965 to 1968.....	100	1	2	2	3	5	17	70
1960 to 1964.....	100	2	2	3	6	8	23	57
1950 to 1959.....	100	2	3	5	9	11	25	44
1949 or earlier.....	100	9	11	13	14	11	18	24

Note: Data are limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property. Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. "Value" is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for if it were for sale.

[1] Includes persons of "other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

About 63 percent of black households were mortgaged properties in 1970. The proportion was about the same for white households. The value of the mortgaged properties was much higher than that of the nonmortgaged properties for both black and white homeowners.

The annual housing cost was a greater proportion of the income for black than for white homeowners with mortgages. The housing cost was at least one-fourth of the income for 30 percent of the black households compared to 18 percent for white households with mortgages.

Table 64. Mortgage Status of Properties, by Selected Characteristics: 1970

Subject	Black			White[1]		
	Total properties	Non-mortgaged properties	Mortgaged properties	Total properties	Non-mortgaged properties	Mortgaged properties
VALUE						
Total.....thousands..	1,975	724	1,251	29,170	11,321	17,848
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than $5,000.....	10	21	3	3	6	1
$5,000 to $7,499.....	13	22	8	5	10	2
$7,500 to $9,999.....	11	11	11	6	8	4
$10,000 to $14,999.....	22	17	25	16	19	14
$15,000 to $19,999.....	17	9	22	20	18	21
$20,000 to $24,999.....	9	4	13	15	11	17
$25,000 to $39,999.....	8	4	11	23	15	28
$40,000 or more.....	1	(Z)	1	8	6	10
Not reported.....	8	12	5	4	6	3
Median.....	$12,000	$7,700	$14,800	$19,600	$15,800	$22,000
SELECTED ANNUAL HOUSING COST AS PERCENT OF INCOME						
Total.....thousands..	1,786	686	1,100	26,776	10,918	15,856
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 10 percent.....	14	29	5	20	38	7
10 to 14 percent.....	18	18	18	21	17	25
15 to 19 percent.....	14	9	17	18	9	25
20 to 24 percent.....	11	6	14	11	5	15
25 to 34 percent.....	13	7	16	9	6	11
35 percent or more.....	12	9	14	7	7	7
Not reported or not completed..	19	22	17	14	19	11
Median.....	18	12	20	16	11	18

Note: Information about mortgages was obtained from the owner and lender in a Residential Finance Survey. Included as mortgages are all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of debt. The category "mortgages" also includes debt arrangements as contracts to purchase, contracts for deed, assumption agreements, and land contracts. Annual housing cost includes the sum of payments for real estate taxes, special assessments (if any), property insurance, utilities, fuel, water, ground rent (if any), and interest and principal payments on all mortgages (if property mortgaged), plus any other items included in the mortgage payment. Cost excludes taxes and insurance.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

[1]Includes persons of "other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

The median gross rent for black occupied households was lower than that for white households in 1970. However, black renters paid a larger proportion of their income for rent than did white renters--about 43 percent of the black renters compared to 35 percent of the white renters paid at least one-fourth of their income for rent.

Black families with low incomes paid a larger percentage of their total income for rent than did black families with higher incomes. The same was true for white families. At the under $5,000 income level, 68 percent of the black households and 73 percent of the white households expended at least one-fourth of their income for gross rent.

Table 65. Gross Rent as a Percent of Income for Households: 1970

Subject	Total	Income in 1969				
		Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 or more
BLACK						
Total, renter occupied.....thousands..	3,607	2,034	1,112	345	101	15
Percent, renter occupied.....	58	67	57	43	30	29
Gross rent as percent of income:						
Specified renter occupied[1]..thousands..	3,413	1,890	1,074	337	99	14
Percent, total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 15 percent.....	23	4	33	73	91	100
15 to 19 percent.....	15	7	29	19	5	(Z)
20 to 24 percent.....	11	9	19	4	1	(Z)
25 to 34 percent.....	14	18	13	1	(Z)	(Z)
35 percent or more.....	29	51	3	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Median gross rent.....	$89	$77	$99	$115	$129	$121
WHITE[2]						
Total, renter occupied.....thousands..	19,953	7,300	7,170	3,583	1,533	367
Percent, renter occupied.....	35	47	41	26	19	15
Gross rent as percent of income:						
Specified renter occupied[1]..thousands..	18,920	6,888	6,783	3,426	1,472	350
Percent, total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 15 percent.....	27	2	25	55	77	88
15 to 19 percent.....	17	5	26	27	14	6
20 to 24 percent.....	12	8	20	9	4	1
25 to 34 percent.....	13	17	17	3	1	1
35 percent or more.....	22	56	5	1	(Z)	(Z)
Median gross rent.....	$112	$90	$112	$135	$162	$208

Note: "Income" refers to the income in 1969 of the family or primary individual occupying the housing unit. "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities and fuel, if these items are paid for by the renter in addition to rent.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

[1]Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more. Includes the category "not computed," not shown separately.

[2]Includes persons of "other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

For both black and white households, renters in metropolitan areas paid a larger proportion of their income for rent than those in nonmetropolitan areas. Among black renters, about 45 percent in metropolitan areas as compared to 35 percent in nonmetropolitan areas paid at least one-fourth of their income for rent.

In nonmetropolitan areas where the ratio of gross rent to income was lower, the amount of income spent on rent by black households was more comparable to that of white households.

Table 66. Gross Rent as a Percent of Income for Renter Occupied Households, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: 1970

Gross rent as percent of income	Total	Income in 1969				
		Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 or more
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS						
Black						
Specified renter occupied[1]..thousands..	2,860	1,490	949	313	94	13
Percent, total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 15 percent	22	2	30	73	92	96
15 to 24 percent	27	14	51	24	6	1
25 to 34 percent	15	19	14	1	(Z)	(Z)
35 percent or more	30	56	3	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
White[2]						
Specified renter occupied[1]..thousands..	14,573	4,966	5,191	2,812	1,286	318
Percent, total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 15 percent	27	2	21	52	76	88
15 to 24 percent	30	11	48	40	18	8
25 to 34 percent	14	17	20	4	1	1
35 percent or more	23	60	6	1	(Z)	(Z)
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS						
Black						
Specified renter occupied[1]..thousands..	553	400	124	23	5	1
Percent, total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 15 percent	26	13	59	77	84	83
15 to 24 percent	21	21	23	9	3	(Z)
25 to 34 percent	12	15	4	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
35 percent or more	23	32	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
White[2]						
Specified renter occupied[1]..thousands..	4,347	1,922	1,593	614	186	32
Percent, total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 15 percent	30	5	38	68	80	85
15 to 24 percent	26	17	40	21	8	2
25 to 34 percent	11	18	9	1	(Z)	(Z)
35 percent or more	20	44	2	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)

Note: "Income" refers to the income in 1969 of the family or primary individual occupying the housing unit. "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities and fuel, if these items are paid for by the renter in addition to rent.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

[1]Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more. Includes the category "not computed, "not shown separately.

[2]Includes persons of "other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

The range of gross monthly rent for black renters was below that for white renters regardless of the age of the structure in which they lived. A larger proportion of black households than white households had rents under $100 (58 and 38 percent, respectively). Approximately 9 percent of black renters compared to 24 percent of white renters paid at least $150 monthly for rent.

For both blacks and whites, the majority of renter occupied structures were built before 1950; however, a higher proportion of those rented by blacks were older. Where the gross rent was under $100, the units rented by whites were more likely than those rented by blacks to have been built before 1950. The converse was true for the higher rents ($100 and over)--the structures rented by blacks were older.

Table 67. Year Structure Built of Renter Occupied Units by Gross Rent: 1970

Year structure built	Total	Gross rent						
		Less than $60	$60 to $79	$80 to $99	$100 to $119	$120 to $149	$150 or more	No cash rent
Specified black occupied....thousands..	3,413	670	631	678	529	462	292	152
Percent, total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1969 to March 1970.....	2	2	1	1	1	2	4	1
1965 to 1968.....	5	5	3	4	4	7	11	4
1960 to 1964.....	7	6	6	7	7	8	12	7
1950 to 1959.....	16	17	17	16	15	13	14	17
1949 or earlier.....	70	70	73	72	72	70	59	71
Percent by gross rent.....	100	20	18	20	15	14	9	4
1969 to March 1970.....	100	25	14	12	11	17	17	3
1965 to 1968.....	100	19	13	15	13	18	19	4
1960 to 1964.....	100	16	15	19	16	16	15	4
1950 to 1959.....	100	21	20	21	15	11	8	5
1949 or earlier.....	100	20	19	20	16	13	7	4
Specified white[1] occupied...thousands..	18,920	1,738	2,427	3,023	2,803	3,310	4,471	1,148
Percent, total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1969 to March 1970.....	3	2	1	1	1	3	8	2
1965 to 1968.....	10	5	2	3	5	13	23	7
1960 to 1964.....	12	4	4	5	9	16	21	11
1950 to 1959.....	16	10	10	13	17	19	18	21
1949 or earlier.....	39	78	83	78	67	49	29	59
Percent by gross rent.....	100	9	13	16	15	17	24	6
1969 to March 1970.....	100	7	4	4	6	17	60	4
1965 to 1968.....	100	4	3	4	8	22	54	4
1960 to 1964.....	100	4	4	7	11	24	44	6
1950 to 1959.....	100	6	8	14	16	21	27	8
1949 or earlier.....	100	12	18	21	17	15	12	6

Note: Data excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more. "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities and fuels, if these items are paid for by the renter in addition to the rent. Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.

[1]Includes persons of "other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

VII HEALTH

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The average life expectancy at birth in 1968 was 60.1 years for Negro and other races males and 67.5 years for Negro and other races females. These figures were less than those for the corresponding group of whites.

Among Negro and other races, expectation of life at birth between the period 1959-61 and 1968 increased slightly for females, whereas that for males declined. This decline for males reflects the increase in the age-specific death rates which has occurred for most age groups during that period.

Table 68. Average Remaining Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, 1959-61, and 1968

(Additional years of life expected)

Age and sex	1959-61[1]			1968		
	Negro and other races	White	Difference	Negro and other races	White	Difference
MALE						
0 years (at birth).....	61.5	67.6	-6.1	60.1	67.5	-7.4
1 year.....	63.5	68.3	-4.8	61.4	68.0	-6.6
15 years.....	50.4	54.9	-4.5	48.2	54.6	-6.4
25 years.....	41.4	45.7	-4.3	39.4	45.4	-6.0
40 years.....	28.7	31.7	-3.0	27.4	31.6	-4.2
65 years.....	12.8	13.0	-0.2	12.1	12.8	-0.7
FEMALE						
0 years (at birth).....	66.5	74.2	-7.7	67.5	74.9	-7.4
1 year.....	68.1	74.7	-6.6	68.7	75.1	-6.4
15 years.....	54.9	61.2	-6.3	55.3	61.5	-6.2
25 years.....	45.4	51.5	-6.1	45.9	51.9	-6.0
40 years.....	32.2	37.1	-4.9	32.7	37.6	-4.9
65 years.....	15.1	15.9	-0.8	15.1	16.4	-1.3

[1]3-year average.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

In every age group from infancy through the 65 to 74 age group, mortality rates were higher for Negro and other races than for whites.

Even though most age-specific death rates were substantially higher for Negro and other races than for whites, the crude death rates for the two groups were nearly identical in 1969. This was due to the younger age structure of the Negro and other races population than of the white population.

Between 1960 and 1969, age-specific death rates increased noticeably for several age groups in the Negro and other races population--15 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, and 65 to 74 years. For the white population only slight increases were observed in the age groups ranging from 15 to 44 years.

Table 69. Death Rates for the Population, by Age: 1960 and 1969

(Age-specific death rates per 1,000 population in specified group)

Age	1960		1969	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Total[1]	10.1	9.5	9.6	9.5
Under 1 year	46.3	23.6	32.0	19.2
1 to 4 years	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.8
5 to 14 years	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4
15 to 24 years	1.6	1.0	2.1	1.2
25 to 34 years	3.2	1.2	3.7	1.3
35 to 44 years	6.3	2.6	7.1	2.7
45 to 54 years	13.4	6.9	13.2	6.6
55 to 64 years	27.7	16.3	26.2	15.8
65 to 74 years	47.8	37.4	55.6	35.8
75 to 84 years	76.3	88.3	69.3	79.8
85 years and over	139.1	203.5	99.6	202.2

[1]Crude death rate, unadjusted for differences in age structure.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

Major cardiovascular diseases and malignant neoplasms were the two leading causes of death in 1969, for both the Negro and other races and white populations. However, the death rate from both diseases was higher for Negro and other races than for whites--34 percent greater for major cardiovascular diseases and 25 percent higher for malignant neoplasms.

Among the major cardiovascular diseases, mortality differentials between Negro and other races and whites were most evident for hypertension. Although mortality due to hypertension was relatively low (9.5 per 100,000 population) for Negro and other races in 1969, it was about 4 times greater than that for whites (2.4).

In 1969, deaths from accidents and homicide were markedly higher for Negro and other races than for whites, and ranked third and fifth as causes of death among the former group. Suicide, also classified under violent causes of death, was a greater hazard among the white population in 1969.

Influenza and pneumonia ranked fourth as the causes of death of persons of Negro and other races. In 1969, mortality among Negro and other races from all forms of anemia (including sickle cell anemia) was relatively low, about 2.9 per 100,000 persons; however, the rate was about 3 times as great as that for whites.

Table 70. Age Adjusted Death Rates for Selected Causes for the Population: 1969

(Based on age-specific death rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940)

Cause of death	Negro and other races			White		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All causes	1,046.2	1,300.1	825.5	694.4	904.5	516.3
Major cardiovascular diseases	457.9	534.5	392.3	341.4	451.0	249.5
Diseases of heart	312.8	378.1	256.8	257.1	354.8	174.9
Hypertension	9.5	10.9	8.4	2.4	2.9	2.0
Cerebrovascular disease	60.9	62.8	59.2	31.8	34.8	29.5
Arteriosclerosis	9.1	10.1	8.2	9.2	10.2	8.5
Malignant neoplasms, incl. neoplasms of lymphatic and hemotopoietic tissues	158.6	194.9	127.7	126.8	152.1	107.1
Leukemia	4.8	5.8	3.9	6.0	7.5	4.7
Accidents	75.5	118.9	36.9	52.6	78.5	28.1
Influenza and pneumonia	41.9	54.8	30.9	22.3	28.4	17.3
Diabetes mellitus	27.7	21.3	33.2	13.2	12.8	13.3
Cirrhosis of liver	24.0	31.4	17.6	12.9	18.0	8.5
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	10.0	15.7	5.1	12.0	21.6	4.6
Suicide	6.5	10.2	3.2	11.9	17.4	6.9
Certain causes of mortality in early infancy	26.7	30.1	23.2	17.2	20.0	14.3
Homicide	41.3	72.4	13.8	4.3	6.6	2.1
Congenital anomilies	7.5	8.0	7.0	7.7	8.2	7.1
Peptic ulcer	4.0	6.6	2.3	3.5	5.4	2.0
Infections of kidney	6.8	6.6	7.0	2.7	2.8	2.6
Tuberculosis, all forms	8.0	11.9	4.7	1.7	2.8	0.8
Anemias	2.9	3.1	2.8	1.0	1.1	1.0

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

A significant reduction in maternal mortality has been achieved for both Negroes and whites. Since 1965, the rate for mothers of Negro and other races has been below 1.0 per 1,000 live births.

There have been sharp declines in infant mortality during the last three decades. Despite this, in 1971, the infant mortality rate for Negro and other races was 30.2, a level higher than the 1950 white rate. In 1971, the infant mortality rate for whites was about one-half the black rate.

Table 71. Maternal and Infant Mortality Rates: 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1965 to 1971

(Per 1,000 live births)

Year	Negro and other races				White			
	Maternal	Infant			Maternal	Infant		
		Under 1 year	Under 28 days	28 days to 11 months		Under 1 year	Under 28 days	28 days to 11 months
1940.....	7.6	73.8	39.7	34.1	3.2	43.2	27.2	16.0
1950.....	2.2	44.5	27.5	16.9	0.6	26.8	19.4	7.4
1960.....	1.0	43.2	26.9	16.4	0.3	22.9	17.2	5.7
1965.....	0.8	40.3	25.4	14.9	0.2	21.5	16.1	5.4
1966.....	0.7	38.8	24.8	14.0	0.2	20.6	15.6	5.0
1967.....	0.7	35.9	23.8	12.1	0.2	19.7	15.0	4.7
1968.....	0.6	34.5	23.0	11.6	0.2	19.2	14.7	4.5
1969.....	(NA)	31.6	21.6	10.0	(NA)	18.4	14.1	4.4
1970.....	(NA)	31.4	21.6	9.8	(NA)	17.4	13.5	3.9
1971.....	(NA)	30.2	20.8	9.4	(NA)	16.8	12.9	3.9

Note: Data for 1969, 1970, and 1971 are provisional

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics

Persons of Negro and other races were less likely than white persons to have visited a physician or dentist in 1971.

A lower proportion of both blacks and whites in the under $5,000 income category than in the upper income group, $10,000 and over, made at least one visit to the physician in 1971. However, among those who made visits, persons in the under $5,000 category made more visits, on the average, than those at the $10,000 and over level.

The majority of all persons in the lower income category (under $5,000) received care in the physician's office. However, about one-fourth of the blacks at this income level compared to one-tenth of whites received physician's care in a clinic.

In 1971, for both races, the usual pattern of increased physician visits for elderly persons was evident. Among Negro and other races, the average number of physician visits per person, per year was 4.2 for the under 65 years old age group, compared to 7.1 for those 65 years and over.

Table 72. Percent of Population With One or More Physician or Dentist Visits by Income and Age: 1971

Subject	Total	Family income		
		Under $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES				
Total persons...thousands..	25,267	9,745	8,533	5,184
Percent with one or more visits to:				
Physician.....	66	66	64	71
Dentist.....	30	24	31	42
Average number of physician visits per person:				
Total.....	4.4	5.1	3.8	4.2
Under 65 years.....	4.2	4.8	3.7	4.2
65 years and over.....	7.1	6.9	8.7	4.4
Total physician's visits thousands..	110,410	49,455	32,678	21,610
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Home.....	1	1	1	2
Physician's office.....	62	58	63	74
Hospital clinic.....	21	27	20	9
Other and unknown.....	15	14	17	16
WHITE				
Total persons...thousands..	177,093	31,221	55,861	79,097
Percent with one or more visits to:				
Physician.....	73	72	72	75
Dentist.....	50	32	44	61
Average number of physician visits per person:				
Total.....	5.0	5.8	4.8	4.9
Under 65 years.....	4.8	5.4	4.7	4.8
65 years and over.....	6.7	6.7	6.2	7.6
Total physician's visits thousands..	888,879	181,015	268,539	389,889
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Home.....	2	3	1	2
Physician's office.....	71	68	70	71
Hospital clinic.....	9	11	10	7
Other and unknown.....	19	18	19	20

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

The Negro and other races population averaged 18 days of restricted activity per person, per year, in 1971. Included in these 18 days were 8 days of bed disability and a like number of work-loss days for those currently employed.

For each age group, except children under 17 years old, persons of Negro and other races had higher rates than whites for total disability days.

Table 73. Days of Disability Per Person Per Year, by Type of Disability and Age: 1971

Age	Total	Restricted activity days		
		Bed-disability days	Work-loss days[1]	School-loss days[2]
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES				
Total	18.0	7.6	7.5	4.9
Under 17 years	8.7	3.8	(X)	4.9
17 to 44 years	15.5	6.9	6.6	(X)
45 to 64 years	31.9	12.1	9.1	(X)
65 years and over	57.9	26.0	10.3	(X)
WHITE				
Total	15.4	5.9	4.8	5.6
Under 17 years	11.3	4.9	(X)	5.6
17 to 44 years	11.8	4.5	4.3	(X)
45 to 64 years	19.9	6.9	5.8	(X)
65 years and over	31.8	12.1	5.0	(X)

Note: A day of restricted activity is defined as a day on which a person reduced his normal activities for the entire day as a result of illness or injury.

X Not applicable.
[1]Per currently employed persons. [2]Includes children 6 to 16 years of age only.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

In 1970, persons of Negro and other races under 65 years of age were less likely to have hospital insurance coverage than whites--3 out of 5 Negro and other races compared to 4 out of 5 whites. With the introduction of Medicare, almost all persons 65 years old and over have health insurance coverage.[1]

Hospital insurance coverage for persons under 65 years old tends to be related to income levels. In 1970, at the under $5,000 income level, 38 percent of Negro and other races and 50 percent of whites had hospital coverage. At the $10,000 and over level, 87 percent of Negro and other races and 90 percent of all whites were covered with hospital insurance.

There were notable regional differences in hospital insurance coverage for the populations. Larger proportions of Negro and other races in the North and West than in the South were insured--about 65 and 55 percent, respectively. A similar pattern of coverage existed for the white population with proportions of 82 percent in the North and West compared to 76 percent in the South.

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[1]U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Volume 21, No. 9, Supplement 2, December 18, 1972.

Table 74. Persons Under 65 Years of Age by Hospital Insurance Coverage, by Age and Family Income, by Region: 1970

Subject	Negro and other races				White			
	Total	Family income			Total	Family income		
		Under $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over		Under $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over
UNITED STATES								
Persons under 65 years old thousands..	23,216	8,651	8,990	4,015	157,652	23,104	53,882	70,476
With hospital insurance coverage.....thousands..	13,900	3,315	6,357	3,489	126,749	11,522	44,154	63,644
Percent of persons under 65	60	38	71	87	80	50	82	90
Percent in each age group with hospital insurance coverage:								
Under 17 years.....	54	31	66	87	78	37	80	90
17 to 24 years.....	60	50	67	78	75	60	77	84
25 to 44 years.....	68	43	75	89	84	48	84	92
45 to 64 years.....	65	44	81	92	83	57	87	93
SOUTH								
Persons under 65 years old thousands..	11,590	5,542	3,859	1,317	46,648	9,497	16,207	18,322
With hospital insurance coverage.....thousands..	6,371	2,189	2,829	1,065	35,337	4,700	12 643	16,311
Percent of persons under 65	55	39	73	81	76	49	78	89
NORTH AND WEST								
Persons under 65 years old thousands..	11,626	3,110	5,131	2,698	111,003	13,608	37,675	52,154
With hospital insurance coverage.....thousands..	7,528	1,126	3,528	2,425	91,412	6,822	31,511	47,333
Percent of persons under 65	65	36	69	90	82	50	84	91

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

VIII VOTING

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In the last two presidential elections, 1968 and 1972, about the same proportion, two-thirds of the black population of voting age, reported that they registered to vote. Blacks were less likely than whites to be registered to vote.

In the South, the percentage of voting-age blacks who were registered was about the same in 1968 and 1972, but the proportion in the North and West dropped from 72 to 67 percent over the same period.

Table 75. Reported Voter Registration for Persons of Voting Age, by Region: 1968 and 1972

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Presidential elections			
	Black		White	
	1968	1972	1968	1972
All persons of voting age:				
United States	10,935	13,494	104,521	121,241
South	5,991	6,950	28,834	35,415
North and West	4,944	6,544	75,687	85,830
Number who reported they registered:				
United States	7,238	8,836	78,835	88,986
South	3,690	4,449	20,416	24,707
North and West	3,548	4,386	58,419	64,278
Percent of voting-age population:				
United States	66	65	75	73
South	62	64	71	70
North and West	72	67	77	75

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Among the voting-age population, the overall reported voter participation rate for blacks in the 1972 presidential election was about 6 percentage points lower than that in the two preceding presidential elections--52 percent in 1972 compared to 58 percent in 1968 and 1964. The reported rate (64 percent) for whites was also lower in 1972 than in either 1968 or 1964.

In the North and West, the percentage of blacks who reported that they voted dropped in both the 1968 and 1972 elections from the high 1964 level. However, in the South, a larger proportion of blacks reported that they voted in 1968 than in 1964, and there is some evidence that the proportion was lower in 1972 than in 1968.

For both blacks and whites, most of the people who reported that they were registered reported that they voted in 1972; however, about 80 percent of registered blacks compared to 88 percent of the whites voted. These figures represent a decline from 1968.

Table 76. Reported Voter Participation and Registration of the Population of Voting Age, by Region: 1964, 1968, and 1972

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Black			White		
	1964	1968	1972	1964	1968	1972
Number who reported that they voted:						
United States	6,048	6,300	7,033	70,204	72,213	78,167
South	[1]2,576	3,094	3,324	15,813	17,853	20,201
North and West	[1]3,891	3,206	3,707	54,392	54,362	57,966
Percent of voting age population who reported that they voted:						
United States	58	58	52	71	69	64
South	[1]44	52	48	59	62	57
North and West	[1]72	65	57	75	72	68
Percent of registered population who reported they voted:						
United States	(NA)	87	80	(NA)	92	88
South	(NA)	84	75	(NA)	87	82
North and West	(NA)	90	85	(NA)	93	90

NA Not available.
[1]Includes persons of "other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Generally, voter participation varied by age in 1972. The participation was lowest for the youngest age group--about one-third of blacks 18 to 24 years of age reported that they voted. Blacks 45 to 64 years of age were more likely than those in other age groups to have voted in 1972; about three-fifths in this age group voted.

Table 77. Reported Voter Participation for the Black Population of Voting Age in the 1972 Election, by Region and Age

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	United States	South	North and West
Number who reported that they voted:			
18 years and over	7,033	3,324	3,707
18 to 24 years	1,040	469	569
25 to 44 years	2,851	1,327	1,524
45 to 64 years	2,326	1,108	1,218
65 years and over	816	420	396
Percent in each age group who reported that they voted:			
18 years and over	52	48	57
18 to 24 years	35	31	38
25 to 44 years	56	53	58
45 to 64 years	62	56	68
65 years and over	51	43	62

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

The number of black elected officials was about 2,600 in 1972, more than double the 1968 count. Gains were noted at all levels--Federal, State, city, and local.

The majority of black officials elected for the first time during the period 1968 to 1972 were in the South. Four of the 6 black Congressmen, 37 of the 66 black State legislators, and 32 of the 54 black mayors elected were in the southern region.

Table 78. Black Legislators and Blacks Elected to Other Public Office: 1964, 1968, 1970, and 1972

Subject	1964	1968	1970	1972
Total	103	1,125	1,860	2,625
United States Senate:				
United States	-	1	1	1
South	-	-	-	-
House of Representatives:				
United States	5	9	13	15
South	-	-	2	4
State Legislatures:				
United States	94	172	198	238
South	16	53	70	90
Mayors:				
United States	(NA)	29	81	83
South	(NA)	17	47	49
Other:[1]				
United States	(NA)	914	1,567	2,288
South	(NA)	468	763	1,242

Note: Figures for the years 1964 and 1968 represent the total number of elected blacks holding office at that time, not just those elected in those years. The 1970 and 1972 figures represent the number of elected blacks holding office as of March 1971 and March 1973, respectively.

- Represents zero. NA Not available.

[1]Includes all black elected officials not included in first four categories.

Source: Potomac Institute and Joint Center for Political Studies.

Most of the black elected officials held offices in city government, law enforcement, and educational type positions in 1972. Only about 10 percent held positions at the State and Federal level.

Thirteen States had at least 100 elected black officials in 1972.

Table 79. Black Elected Officials by State: March 1972

State	1970 percent black	Black elected officials					
		Total	Congress	State	City	County	Other[1]
United States	11.1	2,625	16	240	1,057	211	1,101
Maine	0.3	3	-	1	1	-	1
New Hampshire	0.3	1	-	-	-	-	1
Vermont	0.2	2	-	-	1	-	1
Massachusetts	3.1	20	1	5	9	-	5
Rhode Island	2.7	7	-	1	2	-	4
Connecticut	6.0	48	-	6	26	-	16
New York	11.9	164	2	15	15	6	126
New Jersey	10.7	134	-	7	47	3	77
Pennsylvania	8.6	65	1	12	13	1	38
Ohio	9.1	111	1	11	59	3	37
Indiana	6.9	57	-	7	30	2	18
Illinois	12.8	137	1	19	63	2	52
Michigan	11.4	179	2	16	55	31	75
Wisconsin	2.9	9	-	3	4	2	-
Minnesota	0.9	7	-	2	1	-	4
Iowa	1.2	8	-	1	2	-	5
Missouri	10.3	85	1	15	34	5	30
North Dakota	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	2.7	3	-	1	1	-	1
Kansas	4.8	22	-	5	8	1	8
Delaware	14.3	12	-	3	8	-	1
Maryland	17.8	55	1	18	25	-	11
District of Columbia	71.1	8	1	-	-	-	7
Virginia	18.5	62	-	3	35	18	6
West Virginia	3.9	5	-	1	4	-	-
North Carolina	22.2	112	-	3	70	7	32
South Carolina	30.5	99	-	4	44	15	36
Georgia	25.9	104	1	16	43	9	35
Florida	15.3	58	-	3	51	-	4
Kentucky	7.2	55	-	3	35	3	14
Tennessee	15.8	71	-	9	21	25	16
Alabama	26.2	149	-	2	55	20	72
Mississippi	36.8	156	-	1	55	27	73
Arkansas	18.3	141	-	4	67	1	69
Louisiana	29.8	130	-	8	28	29	65
Oklahoma	6.7	67	-	4	43	-	20
Texas	12.5	101	1	8	42	-	50
Montana	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	0.8	2	-	-	1	-	1
Colorado	3.0	8	-	4	3	-	1
New Mexico	1.9	4	-	1	3	-	-
Arizona	3.0	4	-	2	-	-	2
Utah	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	5.7	6	-	3	-	1	2
Washington	2.1	13	-	2	6	-	5
Oregon	1.3	6	-	1	1	-	4
California	7.0	130	3	8	45	-	74
Alaska	3.0	5	-	2	1	-	2
Hawaii	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Figures shown represent the total number of elected blacks holding office as of March 1973.

- Represents zero.

[1]Includes law enforcement and education.

Source: Joint Center for Political Studies and U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX

REFERENCES FOR TABLES

Table

1. For 1900, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970--Decennial Censuses. For 1966-1969, and 1971-1972--unpublished Census Bureau estimates of resident population.

2. For 1950, 1960, and 1970--Decennial Censuses. For 1972--Current Population Survey.

3. Same as table 2.

4. 1970 Decennial Census.

5. Same as table 4.

6. Unpublished Census Bureau estimates of resident population.

7. For 1959--Decennial Census. For all other years--Current Population Surveys.

8. Current Population Surveys.

9. Same as table 8.

10. Same as table 8.

11. For 1959--1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For 1969-1971--Current Population Surveys.

12. Current Population Survey.

13. Same as table 12.

14. Same as table 12.

15. 1970 Decennial Census.[1]

16. Same as table 15.

17. Same as table 15.

18. For 1959--1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For all other years--Current Population Surveys.

19. Same as table 18.

20. For 1959--1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For 1967 and 1972--Current Population Surveys.

REFERENCES FOR TABLES—Continued

Table

21. Current Population Survey.

22. Same as table 21.

23. Same as table 21.

24. Same as table 21.

25 to 39. Current Population Surveys.

40. 1970 Decennial Census. [1]

41. Same as table 40.

42. Current Population Survey.

43. Same as table 42.

44. "Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government," (November 1967, and May 1972), prepared by Civil Service Commission.

45. 1970 Decennial Census. [1]

46. Current Population Surveys.

47. Same as table 46.

48. Same as table 46.

49. Same as table 46.

50. For 1960--Decennial Census. For 1967, 1970, and 1972--Current Population Surveys.

51. For 1960--1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For 1967, 1970, and 1972--Current Population Surveys.

52. Current Population Surveys.

53. Current Population Survey.

54. 1970 Decennial Census.

55. 1970 Decennial Census. [1]

56. Same as table 55.

57. For 1960--1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For all other years--Current Population Surveys.

58. 1970 Decennial Census.

REFERENCES FOR TABLES—Continued

Table

59. For 1967--Survey of Economic Opportunity. For 1972--Current Population Survey.

60. 1970 Decennial Census.

61. Same as table 60.

62. Same as table 60.

63. Same as table 60.

64. Residential Finance Survey, 1970.

65. 1970 Decennial Census.

66. Same as table 65.

67. Same as table 65.

68. National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume II--Mortality 1968, Part A.

69. For 1960--Same as table 68. For 1969--Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 20, No. 13, Annual Summary for the United States, 1971.

70. Unpublished data from the National Center for Health Statistics, (NCHS).

71. For 1940-1968--Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume II--Mortality 1960 and 1968, Parts A and B. For 1969, 1970, and 1971--Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 20, No. 13, Annual Summary for the United States, 1971.

72. Unpublished data from the 1971 Health Interview Survey, NCHS.

73. Same as table 72.

74. Unpublished data from the 1970 Health Interview Survey, NCHS.

75. Current Population Surveys.

76. Same as table 75.

77. Same as table 75.

78. For 1964--based on statistics from Potomac Institute. For 1968, 1970, and 1972--"National Roster of Black Elected Officials," prepared by Joint Center for Political Studies.

79. For 1970, percent Black--Decennial Census. For all other figures--"National Roster of Black Elected Officials, March 1973," prepared by Joint Center for Political Studies.

[1]Data based on 5-percent sample.

Definitions and Explanations

Most of the statistics in this report are from the Bureau of the Census, but some are from other government and private agencies. Specific sources are given in the section "References for Tables."

The 1970 data from the Census Bureau are from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing and Current Population Surveys (CPS). It should be noted that the data obtained from the CPS and the data obtained from the Census are not entirely comparable, due to different enumeration procedures and population coverage.

The data collected from the March 1972 and 1973 Current Population Surveys shown in this report are, in some instances, not entirely comparable to earlier years because of revisions in the Current Population Survey. Starting in January 1972, 1970 census-based population controls, metropolitan residence definition, and other materials were introduced into the sample and estimation procedures. The major item affecting comparability at the overall national level is the introduction of population controls based on the 1970 census. Figures for previous years, except where noted, are tied in with 1960 census-based population controls. Basically, these changes should have no substantial impact on summary measures, such as medians and means, and on proportional measures, such as percent distributions. However, the changes may have more impact on the population levels in different subgroupings or within some particular category. Specific instances in the tables of this report are footnoted accordingly. A detailed description of the changes appears in the Bureau of Labor Statistics report, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 18, No. 8, February 1972.

Another change in the Current Population Survey beginning as of December 1971, which affects occupational data only, is the inclusion of a supplemental question, "What were your most important activities or duties?", which provided additional information for classifying persons by occupation. Additionally, changes in the occupational classification for the 1970 Census of Population were introduced in the Current Population Survey in January 1971. For a further explanation of these changes see Bureau of the Census Technical Paper No. 26, "1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of Their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements" and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Volume 17, No. 8 and Volume 18, No. 8.

Data on income covers money income only, prior to deduction for taxes, received from such sources as wages or salaries, net income from self-employment, Social Security, dividends, interests, public assistance and welfare, unemployment compensation, government pensions, veterans payments, etc. (Certain money receipts such as capital gains are not included). Therefore, money income does not reflect the fact that many families receive part of their income in the form of nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, health benefits, and subsidized housing; that many farm families receive nonmoney income in the form of rent-free housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm; or that nonmoney incomes are also received by some nonfarm residents which often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc. These elements should be considered when comparing income levels. For a more detailed explanation, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 85 and 87.

Poverty index--Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the low-income level, using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index centers around the Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan and reflects the differing consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition, sex and age of the family head, and farm-nonfarm residence. The low-income cutoffs for farm families have been set at 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. These cutoffs are updated every year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was $4,275 in 1972, $4,137 in 1971, and $2,973 in 1959. The low-income (poverty) data exclude inmates of institutions, members of Armed Forces living in barracks, and unrelated individuals under 14 years of age. For a more detailed explanation, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 86.

Data for standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), except where noted, are defined as of 1970. The standard Census definition is used for the four regions of the country. In that definition, the South includes the District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Statistics on Federal employment cover only Federal civilian employees on a full-time status as of the given date. The Classification Act (General Schedule and Similar) salary schedules are based on 1972 pay rates which start at $4,564 a year for a GS-1 employee and increase for each grade to $36,000 for GS-18 at the entering level. Pay rates by grade for Postal Field Service, Regular Nonsupervisory, Regular Leader, and Regular Supervisory are not standard nation-wide. For example, the WG-1 salary varies by geographic areas, because in each wage area, the rates are determined by the prevailing rate in the private sector.

Individual figures are generally rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded; percentages are based on the unrounded numbers. In general, percentages which round to less than 0.5 are treated as zero.

Source and Reliability of the Data

Source of data. Most of the estimates in this report are based on data from the Decennial Censuses of Population, the Current Population Survey, the 1970 Residential Finance Survey, and the Survey of Economic Opportunity, all of which were conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Other data were provided by various governmental agencies including the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and the Civil Service Commission. A complete list of sources for the tables is shown on pages 103 to 105 of this report.

Decennial Census of Population. Decennial census data in this report are based on complete counts or on the samples associated with the census as indicated in the list of sources. All data in this report from the 1950 or earlier decennial censuses are based on complete counts. Descriptions of the 5-, 15-, and 20-percent samples from the 1970 Census are found in the appropriate census publications. The 1960 1-in-1,000 sample is a stratified systematic sample of .001 of the households enumerated in the 1960 Census.

Current Population Survey (CPS). Data collected from the Current Population Survey (CPS) from August 1972 to the present are based on a sample spread over 461 areas comprising 923 counties and inde-

pendent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 47,000 occupied households are eligible for interview each month. Of this number, 2,000 occupied units, on the average, are visited, but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 47,000, there are also about 8,000 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

Data collected from 1967 through July 1972 from the CPS were based on a sample spread over 449 areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia; from 1967 through July 1971 approximately 50,000 households were eligible for interview each month and from August 1971 through July 1972, the corresponding number was 47,000. Data collected in 1962 through 1966 were based on a sample spread over 357 areas comprising 701 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia; approximately 35,000 occupied households were eligible for interview each month. Data collected from May 1956 to 1962 were based on a sample spread over 330 areas comprising 638 counties and independent cities with coverage in the then 48 States and the District of Columbia; approximately 35,000 occupied households were eligible for interview each month. Data collected before May 1956 were based on a sample of 21,000 households.

The estimating procedure used in the Current Population Survey involves the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the previous decennial census of population, statistics of births, deaths, immigration and emigration, and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

Survey of Economic Opportunity. The 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity sample was interviewed in the 357 area sample design used for CPS from 1962 through 1966, but the sample selected within these areas differed in size and composition. Approximately 29,000 occupied households were eligible for interview. Of this number about 2,500 of the occupied units were visited, but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 29,000, there are also about 6,000 sample units which were visited, but were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The sample was selected to have a disproportionately large sample of Negroes. The weights applied to each sample case were adjusted to reflect this. This sampling procedure results in more reliable estimates for Negroes but at the expense of reduced reliability for estimates of totals for all races and for estimates of whites. The estimation procedure was similar to the one used for CPS.

Residential Finance Survey. Data obtained from the 1970 Residential Finance Survey are based on a sample spread over the 357 strata used for CPS comprising 701 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 64,800 properties were designated for the sample. Of this number, data were obtained from about 26,600 homeowner properties, 6,800 rental properties with 1-4 units, 4,300 rental properties with 5-49 units, and 11,400 rental properties with 50 or more units. The remaining 15,700 properties included those not within the scope of this survey (13,700) and those for which no data were obtained (2,000). Out of scope properties include those on a farm, mobile homes, condominiums, publicly owned units and those largely occupied by transients. The estimates for this survey were obtained by using ratio estimators.

Health Interview Survey. Data obtained from the Health Interview Survey were based on a sample selected from 357 strata. The HIS

sample consisted of approximately 57,000 assigned households, 11,000 of which were visited but were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed. The 46,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 134,000 persons in 44,000 interviewed households during the course of one year. The estimation procedure was similar to the one used for CPS.

Reliability of the Estimates. Estimates based on a sample may differ somewhat from the figures obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting as well as being subject to sampling variability.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability; that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the survey differs from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error, and the chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by the use of the phase, "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

The figures presented in all the standard error tables are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items (for a given subject matter) and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provided are an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors for a given subject matter rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more.

Data obtained from Current Population Surveys, Decennial Censuses, Survey of Economic Opportunity, and other governmental sources are not entirely comparable. This is due in large part to differences in interviewer training and experience and in the differing survey processes. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results between these different sources.

Data based on the CPS sample. Tables of standard errors for estimates and percentages for characteristics pertaining to Total or White population (Tables A and C) and to Negro and Other Races (Tables B and D) are presented below.

Table A. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers, Total or White Population

Current Population Survey

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)	Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)
25	7	2,500	71
50	10	5,000	100
100	14	10,000	138
250	23	25,000	204
500	32	50,000	253
1,000	45		

Table B. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers, Negro and Other Races

Current Population Survey

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)	Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)
10	5	250	26
25	8	500	37
35	10	1,000	51
50	12	2,500	76
75	14	5,000	96
100	17	10,000	96

Table C. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages, Total or White

Current Population Survey

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
2 or 98	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
50	7.2	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2

Table D. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages, Negro and Other Races

Current Population Survey

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)							
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
2 or 98....	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
5 or 95....	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4
10 or 90...	7.1	5.0	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5
25 or 75...	10.2	7.2	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7
50.....	11.8	8.4	5.3	3.7	2.6	1.7	1.2	0.8

Table E presents factors which are to be applied to the figures in Tables A, B, C, and D, to produce standard errors for the various subject matter areas. For example, to produce approximate standard errors for total or white estimates for low-income persons based on data collected in the CPS after January 1967, multiply the appropriate figures in Tables A or C by the factor 1.8. These tables present approximate sampling errors for all estimates based on the CPS and the 1-in-1,000 sample from the 1960 Census. If race is not specified for a particular data type in table E (for example: voting-regions), then the appropriate factor should be applied to tables A and C, and the resulting standard errors used for all races.

Illustrations: The source of table 53 in this report is the Current Population Survey. The table shows that in 1972 there were 1,642,000 black female heads of families. Table B shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 62,000. Table E shows the factor for estimates of household and family characteristics for families of Negro and other races is 0.7. The factors for families and households should be used for items which can typically appear only once in a given household, e.g., "Number of household heads", or "Number of female household heads." Applying this factor to the figure from table B provides an approximation to the standard error of this estimate of about 43,000. This means the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than 43,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would differ from a complete census figure by less than 86,000.

Of these 1,642,000 black female heads, 1,039,000, or 63.3 percent, were under 45 years of age. Interpolation in table D shows the standard error of 63.3 percent on a base of 1,642,000 to be approximately 2.1 percentage points. Table E shows the factor for estimates of household and family characteristics for families of Negro and other races is 0.7. Applying this factor to the standard error obtained from table D provides an approximation to the standard error of the 63.3 percentage of approximately 1.5 percentage points. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 63.3 percent would be within 1.5 percentage points of a complete census figure and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 3.0 percentage points of a complete census figure, i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 60.3 to 66.3 percent.

Differences: For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard

Table E. Factors to be Applied to Tables A, B, and D to Estimate Standard Errors of Current Population Survey and 1960 Census 1-in-1,000 Data

Type of data	CPS data collected Jan. 1967 to present		CPS data collected May 1956 thru Dec. 1966		CPS data collected prior to May 1956		1960 census 1-in-1,000 data[2]	
	Persons[1]	Families	Persons[1]	Families	Persons[1]	Families	Persons[1]	Families
Voting								
Total U.S.								
Total or white..	1.1	-	1.3	-	1.7	-	-	-
Negro and other.	1.2	-	1.4	-	1.8	-	-	-
Regions.....	1.7	-	2.0	-	2.6	-	-	-
Income[2]								
Estimated numbers.								
Total or white..	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.6
Negro and other.	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.9		
Estimated percentages.....	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.3		
Low-income[2]								
Estimated numbers.								
Total or white..	1.8	0.7	2.6	1.0	3.0	1.3	1.2	0.6
Negro and other	1.4	0.5	2.0	0.7	2.6	0.9		
Estimated percentages.....	1.8	0.7	2.6	1.0	3.0	1.3		
Marital status, household and family characteristics								
Total or white..	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.0	2.0	1.2	0.8	-
Negro and other.	1.4	0.7	1.7	0.8	2.1	1.1		
Unemployment.....	0.9	-	1.1	-	1.4	-	-	-
Employment.....	0.8	-	1.0	-	1.2	-	-	-
Fertility[3].....	0.7	-	0.9	-	1.1	-	-	-
Employment (annual averages).....	0.5	-	0.6	-	0.8	-	-	-
Unemployment (annual averages).....	0.4	-	0.5	-	0.6	-	-	-
Educational attainment.....	1.0	-	1.2	-	1.5	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

[1]Factors found in this column should also be used for unrelated individuals for all except the marital status category. For this category use family standard errors for unrelated individuals.

[2]To obtain the factors for income and low-income data collected in 1966, multiply the factors for the period January 1967 to the present by 1.2.

[3]Standard errors for estimated fertility rates are given in table J.

error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference. Table 53 shows that in 1972 there were 4,489,000 white female heads of families. The apparent difference in the number of black and white female heads of families is 2,847,000. Table A shows the standard error on an estimate of 4,489,000 to be approximately 94,000. Table E shows the factor for estimates of household and family characteristics for white families is 0.8. Applying this factor to the standard error obtained from table A provides an approximation to the standard error of 4,489,000 of about 75,000. The standard error of the 1,642,000 black female heads is approximately 43,000, as shown above. The standard error of the estimated difference of 2,847,000 is about $86{,}000 = \sqrt{(43{,}000)^2 + (75{,}000)^2}$. This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the sample would be less than 86,000. The 68 percent confidence interval around the 2,874,000 difference is from 2,761,000 to 2,933,000, i.e., 2,847,000 $\pm$ 86,000. A conclusion that the average estimate of the difference derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. The 95 percent confidence interval is 2,675,000 to 3,019,000 or 2,847,000 $\pm$ 172,000; thus, we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that in 1972 the number of black female family heads was less than the number of white female family heads.

Data based on 1960 Census 1-in-1000 sample. Standard errors for data based on the 1960 Census 1-in-1000 sample are estimated by applying the appropriate factor given in table E to the standard errors shown in tables A, B, C, or D.

Data based on 1970 Residential Finance Survey. Tables F and G show standard errors for estimated numbers and percentages of homeowner properties with total or white owners. Tables H and I show the comparable standard errors for black-owned properties.

Data based on samples from the 1970 Decennial Census. Sampling errors of most data from the 5-, 15-, and 20-percent samples of the decennial census shown in this report are small enough to be disregarded and the standard errors of these data are not provided. These standard errors may be found in the appropriate census volumes, PC(1)C General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary, and HC(1)B Detailed Housing Characteristics, United States Summary. For sampling errors of fertility rates, apply factor .04 to table J.

Fertility rates. Table J shows standard errors of estimated fertility rates of women in a given class. Factors are also given which should be applied to Table J to obtain standard errors for Negro women or for data based on other years. The sampling variability of the ratio of children per 1,000 women depends on the shape of the distribution on which the rate is based, the size of the sample, the sample design and the use of ratio estimates.

Illustration: Table 59 of this report shows that in 1972 there were an estimated 1,449,000 black wives, age 18 to 39. These women had an average of 2.7 births per woman or about 2,700 children per 1,000 women. Table J shows the standard error of a rate of 2,700 children on a base of 1,449,000 women to be approximately 92. Since this rate is for 1,449,000 black women (which is less than 2,000,000), a factor of 1.1 should be applied to this standard error to produce the final standard error of 101. This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have shown a fertility rate differing from a complete census figure by less than 101. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have shown a fertility rate differing from a complete census figure by

Table F. Standard Error of Estimated Number of Homeowner Properties

Residential Finance Survey, 1970

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated number of properties	United States	Estimated number of properties	United States
25,000	6,000	6,000,000	87,000
50,000	9,000	8,000,000	97,000
100,000	12,000	10,000,000	106,000
250,000	19,000	15,000,000	118,000
500,000	27,000	20,000,000	121,000
1,000,000	38,000	33,000,000	87,000
4,000,000	73,000		

Table G. Standard Error of Estimated Percent of Homeowner Properties

Residential Finance Survey, 1970

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent (properties)	Estimated percent				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
100,000	1.7	2.7	3.7	5.3	6.1
250,000	1.0	1.7	2.3	3.4	3.8
500,000	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.7
1,000,000	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.9
5,000,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9
10,000,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
20,000,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
33,000,000	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3

Table H. Standard Error of Estimated Number of Homeowner Properties With Negro Owner

Residential Finance Survey, 1970

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated number of properties	Standard error	Estimated number of properties	Standard error
10,000	4,000	500,000	27,000
25,000	6,000	1,000,000	38,000
75,000	10,000	1,500,000	48,000
125,000	14,000	2,000,000	57,000
250,000	19,000		

Table I. Standard Error of Estimated Percent of Homeowner Properties With Negro Owner

Residential Finance Survey, 1970

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent (properties)	Estimated percent				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
10,000	5.4	8.3	11.5	16.6	19.1
25,000	3.4	5.3	7.3	10.5	12.1
75,000	2.0	3.0	4.2	6.0	7.0
125,000	1.5	2.4	3.2	4.7	5.4
250,000	1.1	1.7	2.3	3.3	3.8
500,000	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.7
1,000,000	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.9
2,000,000	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4

Table J. Standard Errors of Estimated Fertility Rates

Current Population Survey

(68 chances out of 100)

Number of women	Children ever born per 1,000 women							
	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000
250,000	51	93	129	164	198	234	274	315
500,000	36	66	92	116	140	166	194	222
750,000	30	54	74	95	114	135	158	181
1,000,000	26	47	65	82	99	117	137	158
2,000,000	18	33	45	58	70	83	97	112
5,000,000	11	20	29	37	44	52	61	70
10,000,000	9	15	20	26	31	38	44	50
15,000,000	7	12	16	21	26	29	35	41
20,000,000	6	11	15	19	23	27	31	35
25,000,000	5	9	12	16	20	24	28	32

Note: For 1969 CPS data, multiply these standard errors by a factor of 1.0 for total or white women and for Negro women where number of women is greater than 2,000,000. Use a factor of 1.1 for Negro women where number of women is 2,000,000 and smaller.

For 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity data, use a factor of 1.6 for total or white and 1.2 for Negro women.

less than 202 (twice the standard error); i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be between 2,498 and 2,902 children ever born per 1,000 black wives reporting their birth expectations, age 18 to 39.

Data based on the Health Interview Survey. To obtain the standard errors to be applied to data from the Health Interview Survey, the reader should consult the publication Current Estimates from the Health Interview Survey, United States-1971. This is published by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, National Center for Health Statistics, Rockville, Maryland.

Medians. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the form as well as on the size of the distribution from which the median is determined. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of a median is to determine an interval about the estimated median, such that there is a stated degree of confidence that the median based on a complete census lies within the interval. The following procedure may be used to estimate confidence limits of a median based on sample data: (1) From tables C and D and the factor Table E, determine the standard error of a 50 percent characteristic using the appropriate base; (2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step (1); and (3) using the distribution of the characteristic, read off the confidence interval corresponding to the two points established in step (2). A two standard error confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard error determined in step (1).

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a median. Table 9 shows that the median income of families of Negro and other races was $6,714 in 1971. The size, or base, of the distribution from which this median was determined is 5,655,000 families.

1. Table D in conjunction with the appropriate factor from table E shows that the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 5,655,000 is about 0.8 percent.

2. To obtain a two-standard error confidence interval on the estimated median, initially add to and subtract from 50 percent twice the standard error found in step (1). This yields percentage limits of 51.6 and 48.4.

3. From table 9 it can be seen that 37 percent (2,092,000) had incomes under $5,000 and 15 percent (848,000) had incomes between $5,000 and $6,999. By linear interpolation the lower limit on the estimate is found to be about:

$$\$5,000 + (\$2,000)\left(\frac{48.4 - 37.0}{15}\right) = \$6,520$$

Similarly, the upper limit may be found by linear interpolation to be about:

$$\$5,000 + (\$2,000)\left(\frac{51.6 - 37.0}{15}\right) = \$6,947$$

Thus, the 95 percent confidence interval ranges from $6,520 to $6,947.